Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

May 26, 1958

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1. *The Thiocyanate group* can be introduced into many organic compounds by reaction of ammonium thiocyanate with the corresponding halide.
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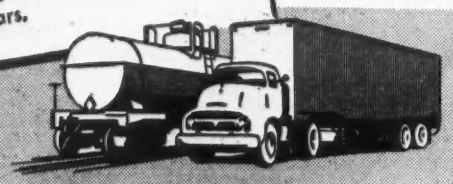

BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Baker Product Data Bulletins on ammonium thiocyanate provide valuable information about its many industrial applications. Bulletin 102 is a research report on ammonium thiocyanate as a corrosion inhibitor for nitrogen solutions. Bulletin 101 gives data on general properties and uses. We will be happy to send you either or both bulletins as well as price information.

PURITY BY THE TON—*for production use*

J.T.Baker CHEMICAL

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.

Phillipsburg, New Jersey

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 22 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. May 26, 1958

MARKET RESEARCH DIRECTOR: George Rieger, appointed director of market research and development for Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

Dow Starting Push On Polystyrene Film

With its sights set on an initial market of 10 to 20 million pounds a year, Dow Chemical Company this week begins a major marketing push for "Trycite," its new low cost polystyrene packaging film.

The move, timed to coincide with the opening of the National Packaging Exposition today in New York's Coliseum, launches a product which Dow describes as an unmodified oriented polystyrene film.

Ultimately, the Midland, Mich., chemical firm hopes that "Trycite" will carve out a 10 percent chunk of the flexible packaging market for itself. This could mean sales ranging upwards of 100 million pounds annually.

The new film, which has been turned out in limited quantities at Midland for the past few months, will be produced commercially at a new plant soon to be built at Cleveland, Ohio. This facility is expected to go on stream in January.

Dow is so high on its new polystryene film that it is already thinking of expanding the Cleveland installation. With a few modifications in the film, the firm believes it will need to boost the Cleveland capacity by several times within the next few years.

The Midland concern developed polystyrene in the late 1930's and has been the largest producer of the resin since that time. It has spent nearly ten years in finding a way to produce an oriented polystyrene film which would be able to com-

—Continued on page 37

Int'l Minerals Chooses Thomas Ware President

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago has elected Thomas M. Ware president.

At thirty-nine, the former administrative vice-president becomes the fifth and youngest president of the fifty-year-old corporation, He succeeds his father, Louis Ware, who was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

The newly-elected president joined IMC in 1947 as industrial engineer and in the next five years directed construction of new plant facilities and installations as chief engineer. Elected vice-president of engineering he planned, coordinated and directed a program that streamlined methods in IMC's seventy-two mines and plants throughout the country.

He was elected to the board of directors in 1957 and has had the additional responsibilities of the executive vice-president since the retirement of James P. Margeson last June.

Chemical Expansion Is Possible Many Ways, Each One Bringing With It a Number of Problems

There are many ways in which a chemical company can expand and after it has decided on the best way and taken the necessary steps, the company is likely to find that expansion does not end there. The move, to be successful, often brings with it all the problems that men and money, competition and customers, trade practices and legal matters can generate. That is what members of the Chemical Market Research Association told last week at their annual business meeting in New York by company executives who have had considerable experience in the expansion field.

Expansion and Its Many Angles

The speakers took up expansion from various angles. Ernest Hart, president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, talked about the acquisition and merger approach. Thomas P. Brown, senior vice-president of Scientific Design Company, presented a paper on the aspects of acquiring foreign know-how, which he had prepared with Ralph Landau, executive vice-president of the company.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, spoke on expansion from within a company, and Richard S. Morse, president of National Research Corporation, presented the joint venture angle.

"An acquisition or merger," said Mr. Hart, "in many respects is like a chemical reaction where you are attempting to make a new compound out of two elements. Of one of the elements (your own business) you know pretty well what the reactions will be. You think you know how the other element is likely to react but you put the two together in a single test tube and often you come up with a strange and unlooked-for new compound which may not be exactly what you anticipated.

"Other times, and less frequently, you may come up with a wonderful new compound in which case it will usually resemble gold.

"This merely points out that in the case of acquisitions or mergers the more you really know about the elements that go into it the more likely you are to get a compound that resembles gold; and re-

—Continued on page 59

Hooker's Decentralization Makes Durez Independent

The Durez Plastics Division of Hooker Electrochemical Company has been decentralized and will now operate as an autonomous division of the company. Production, sales and profits now become a division responsibility. The three facilities involved are the division's headquarters plant at North Tonawanda, N. Y.; the Kenton, Ohio, facility, and the Spokane Wash., plant.

This is the first of several steps to be taken by Hooker in due time towards effective decentralization.

In the decentralization, Dr. Jay C. Searer, formerly division works manager, becomes division general manager reporting to the president. Responsible to Dr. Searer, Alfred W. Hanmer, jr., continues as division general sales manager.

ORGANICS MARKETING CHIEF: Arthur P. Kroeger, associate director of marketing for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., who on June 1 will become marketing director for the division. Mr. Kroeger succeeds John L. Hammer, jr., who is resigning his post with Monsanto to become assistant to the president of Mississippi Lime Company of Alton, Ill.

Allied's Barrett Unit Will Be Split in Two

In the near future, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, will create two separate divisions to manufacture and market the product lines now handled by its present Barrett Division, it was disclosed today.

Barrett's long-established lines of roofing, building and paving materials will be separated from the plastics and coal chemicals and will continue to be manufactured and sold under the Barrett Division name.

H. Dorn Stewart will be appointed president of Barrett Division. Mr. Stewart, formerly with the Armstrong Cork Company, joined Allied in April as assistant to the executive vice-president.

The manufacture and sale of plastics, resins and industrial chemicals will be conducted by the Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division. T. J. Kinsella, head of Barrett since 1952, will be president of that division.

This change, the company said, will make possible intensified concentration on research, customer service and the development of specialized markets for each of the product lines involved.

Allied's growing stake in plastics and the potential from new building materials facilities, it added, will be considerably strengthened by this realignment.

Anti-Dumping Bill Picks Up Changes From Senate Unit

The administration has managed to get its anti-dumping bill (HR 6006) through the senate finance committee, but only after a tough fight in which the committee tacked two modifications onto it to lessen some of the criticism directed by protectionist forces.

These are the latest amendments:

- The Tariff Commission is given ninety days in which to make a finding on the question of "injury" resulting from foreign merchandise being imported at what the Treasury initially finds to be less than fair value. (Failure of the commission to act within ninety days will result in an automatic finding of injury, entitling the domestic producers to relief.)
- The committee has provided that should the Tariff Commission split evenly on the question of whether injury has resulted from the dumping of foreign merchandise this too shall constitute a finding of injury entitling domestic industry to relief.

HR 6006 was passed by the house just before the adjournment of the first session last August. It is a series of technical amendments to the 1921 anti-dumping law which are aimed at providing greater certainty, speed and efficiency in its enforcement. The amendments made by the finance committee are understood to be acceptable to the administration.

In testimony before the finance committee last March, the chemical industry expressed support for the bill as passed by the house. Although the bill did not provide for all the changes which the industry would have liked to see made in the law, the changes proposed were better than none, it was explained.

In is conceivable that the bill may come up on the next call of the senate calendar for passage under the unanimous consent rule. If objection is entered, it will then be set aside for special scheduling by the leadership.

Minerals Subsidy Program Spelled Out by Sec. Seaton

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has spelled out for congress the details of the administration's metals and minerals subsidy program. The secretary submitted draft legislation to the senate interior committee last week for pegging the market prices of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten.

The pegged or "stabilized" prices are those previously announced to the committee: 20½ cents per pound for copper, 14¾ cents per pound for lead, 12¾ cents per pound for zinc, $48 per short ton for fluorspar, and $38 per short ton unit for tungsten trioxide.

Subsidy payments will be limited to 1 million tons of copper, 250,000 tons of lead, 550,000 tons of zinc, 180,000 tons of fluorspar, and 375,000 tons of tungsten.

The chief difference between the draft legislation and the program previously announced was the disclosure by the secretary that limits would be placed on the amount of subsidy between the market price and the "stabilization" price that will be paid for each of the products.

This will have the effect of placing a floor on the price below which it would be unprofitable for producers to go in making sales.

The bill limits the amount that may be paid for copper at 3½ cents per pound, for lead at 3¾ cents per pound, for zinc

—Continued on page 36

Reichhold Will Erect Deep Water Terminal

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., will spend $1 million on the construction of a deep water terminal on the ship channel at Mobile, Ala.

The structure will have a capacity of several million gallons of liquids, said the White Plains, N. Y., company. It will be capable of extensive bulk handling of dry chemicals and will also have space for drumming and storage of finished products. Shipments will be made by water, rail or truck.

Pricing Policy Developments Stirring in Congress

Those who have an interest in industry pricing policy saw three separate developments take place last week that caused them to be sure a new concern in the matter is pervading the congress.

The developments were these:

- The senate judiciary committee has again turned its attention to the Kefauver-Patman price discrimination bill (S 11) and may vote today on reporting it to the senate in amended form.
- The house interstate commerce committee is reported favoring the fair trade bill being sponsored by its chairman, Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, on behalf of drug and appliance retailers and expects to report the measure for house passage shortly.
- Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, chairman of a senate small business subcommittee which has been studying pricing problems of retailers and distributors, has introduced three bills aimed at eliminating unfair price competition.

The Kefauver-Patman bill was discussed briefly by the full senate judiciary committee at its regularly scheduled meeting last Monday. The immediate question before the committee is whether to limit the scope of the measure in order to soften the opposition and improve its chances of getting through congress.

An amendment is being offered which would make the bill applicable only in connection with sales of foods, drugs, cosmetics and automotive parts. In

—Continued on page 51

Bug Killer Study Set to Move Into Woods if Congress Okays It

The Department of the Interior is waiting for an okay from congress to head into the woods for a study of just how pesticides affect wildlife. Chances are congress will approve. The Audubon Society, Garden Clubs of America and a number of other interested groups have been booming the drum for such a move for some time now. The first step in this direction was taken last week by the senate interior committee when it reported legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a study and report the results as quickly as possible.

Some indication of the scope of the inquiry is gained from the stated purpose of the bill that the secretary undertake "continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides, upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following application of these materials, and to provide basic data on various chemical controls."

Amounts for Various Lands

The research study will, it is anticipated, determine the amounts and percentages of such formulations and chemicals that may be used on wet lands, rangelands, and other lands with a minimum loss of fish and wildlife.

The investigation is the result of testimony submitted to the committee by a number of persons from various wildlife and similar organizations, farm groups, timber and logging industries and sportsmens groups. They charged that heavy damages were being done to the natural resources because of unwise use of pesticides.

Some of the instances cited to the committee were these:

"A Florida operation to control sandflies resulted in the death of an estimated 1 million fish of thirty different species. A spray used to destroy tree-girdling mice has killed other mammals and birds. In March of 1958, approximately 3,000 geese died from eating treated grain used in Klamath Basin, Ore., during a mouse-control campaign.

"Water runoff from some sprays on lands has killed fish. There is grave concern as to whether chemicals used to kill fire ants will even destroy earthworms, a major source of food for woodcocks wintering in those areas. In Washington State,

—Continued on page 49

Hooker Offers Chlorides In Pilot Plant Quantities

Raw materials for synthetic fibers, films and protective coatings—high purity isophthaloyl chloride and terephthaloyl chloride—are available in pilot quantities from Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The tenative specification for each phthaloyl chloride shows a minimum purity of 98 percent, Hooker said, the remainder being principally the other acid chloride. Additional possible uses for the chlorides, it was added, are in the chemical, pharmaceutical, plastics and dyestuffs field.

Searle Will Sell Big Block of Stock

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago—which recently announced its entry into the chemical marketing field—will put 250,000 shares of common stock up for sale on June 11. The Searle family, in control of the pharmaceutical firm since its founding in 1888, will retain approximately 51 per cent of the company stock.

Earlier in the month Searle announced its entry into chemical marketing through a new subsidiary, Searle Chemicals, Inc., (OPD, 5/12/58). The company noted at the time that its major efforts would be devoted to sales of bulk steroid intermediates used in the manufacture of ethical drugs in the field of steroid chemistry. The steroid area of medical research is one in which Searle has pioneered.

The pending sale of common stock is attributed by a Searle spokesman to consideration of the "prospective impact of gift, estate and inheritance taxes on the Searle family and the desirability of some diversification of holdings in connection with plans to meet the taxes."

Fluoride Compounds Offered

United-Heckathorn, Inc., Richmond, Calif., is offering several fluoride compounds. They are: cryolite, ammonium fluoride, ammonium bifluoride, sodium fluoride and aluminum fluoride, offered on long-term supply contracts. The compounds, according to the company, are derived from domestic raw materials and produced by a basic new process.

Soap and Detergent Sales Show Rich Quarter Lather

Soap and detergent sales worked up a little richer lather in dollars and pounds last quarter, according to the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

Tonnage increased 1 percent over the previous quarter, while dollars climbed 2 percent. Broken down, the report shows that total tonnage sales of soaps were up 0.1 percent, detergents up 1.0 percent. Dollar sales of soap were down 0.8 percent, while detergents moved in the other direction and climbed 3.3 percent.

Synthetic detergents continued to increase, the report said, compared to soaps, and achieved 72.2 percent of the combined total tonnage and 70.2 percent in dollars.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Orange Oil, Peanut Oil, Poppy Seed Advanced. Dried Blood, Ginger Oil, Zinc Oxide Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 28c. per lb. (p. 55).
"B," 24c. per lb.
"C," 25c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 28c. per lb.
"B," 24c. per lb.
"C," 25c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Orange oil, California, coldpressed, $1 per lb. (p. 55).
Sweet distilled, 40c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, ½c. per lb. (p. 34).

Price Reduced

Beeswax, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (p. 38).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $8 per ton (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Ginger oil, $1.25 per lb. (p. 55).
Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lead, white, basic silicate, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lead, white, basic sulfate, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
l-Lysine, $4 per lb. (p. 47).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 57).
Peanut oil, refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Pepper, Lampong black, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Muntok white, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, ½c. to 7/10c. per lb.
Tung oil, spot, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57.)
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, ¾c. per lb. (p. 52).
Leaded, 50%, ½c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

May 23, 1958	May 16, 1958	May 24, 1957
109.87	109.91	110.35

Water Conversion Plan Pushed

Even if the administration doesn't like present plans to convert salt water into sweet water, congress does, and toward that end the lawmakers are pushing plans for a program that would provide water of sufficient purity for use by industry, agriculture and municipalities. Advocates of the program, estimated to cost $10 million, are convinced that the time has come to move the research work out of the laboratories and into commercial size operations.

Such a move, the advocates say, will put the most promising of several desalting methods to the acid test—production of potable water at a cost reasonable enough to warrant private investment. But the administration thinks there are still too many "bugs" in the project.

Big Step Taken by Senate Committee

A big step in this direction was taken last week by the senate interior and insular affairs committee when it reported for passage a revised S. J. Res. 135 calling on the Department of the Interior to construct at least five demonstration plants to point the way to private enterprise in this field. The bill is similar to one favored recently by a subcommittee in the house.

According to Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, who is sparking the

—Continued on page 63

Power Pak-ConnChem Is Merged Firms' Name

Powr-Pak, Inc., and Connecticut Chemical Research Corporation, both of Bridgeport, Conn., have merged as PowrPak-ConnChem, Inc.

Three manufacturing divisions will produce aerosols for manufacturers of general products of the aerosol specialty type; pharmaceuticals, drugs, cosmetics and toiletries; and food products.

HEADS INT'L CHEMICALS UNIT: Frank J. Pizzitola, named general manager of its chemicals division by Olin Mathieson International Corporation, New York.

V-C Picks Division Head

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has named Dr. William P. Boyer head of the company's chemical division.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Brake Fluid Gains Cited 7
Chemical Expansion is CMRA Topic 3
CMRA Chooses Sayre 7
CSMA Hears Leaders' Opinions 5
Health Foundation Names Chairman 7
MCA Has Two New Members 7
SOCMA Speaker Named 7
Vanilla Bean Standards Seen Due 7

Government News

Anti-Dumping Bill Changed 3
Bug Killer Study to Move Into Woods .. 4
Minerals Subsidy Spelled Out 3
Paint Trade Benefits From P.O. 54
Pricing Developments Stirring 3
Water Conversion Plan Pushed 4

Industry News

Aerosol Output Hits New York 7
Allied's Barrett Unit to Split 3
Atlas Powder Studies Shop Problems.. 5
Atlas Stepping Along on Research..... 5
J. T. Baker Offers Reagent 5
Cellulose Mill Expansion Completed.... 5
Cooling System Ills Declined in '57..... 5
Dow Starts Polystyrene Push 3
DuPont, United Shoe Sell Celastic 5
Fluoride Compounds Offered 4
Hooker Makes Durez Independent 3
Hooker Offers Chlorides 4
Hydrogen Sulfide Facility Slated 5
Ormet Aluminum Facility Producing 5
Power Pak-ConChem is New Name 4
Red Pigments Brighten the Show 5
Reichhold Will Erect Terminal 3
Searle to Sell Stock 4
Soap and Detergent Sales Show Rise.... 4
Upjohn Has Expansion Plans 5
Wilson-Martin Producing New Acid 54

International News

Puerto Rican Chemical Profits High .. 7
Trade Bill Faces Gag 7

Personnel News

Amoco Chemicals Appoints Rieger 3
Becco Chemical Elevates Shutts 5
Carlisle V.P. Appointed 62
CMRA Elects Kenneth R. Parker 5
Enjay Names Sales Manager 59
Ferro Elects Comptroller 54
Iddings Paint Company Names Maloney. 7
Industrial Research Group Appoints 48
Int'l Minerals Elects Ware President 3
Lueders Elects Director 51
Monsanto Names Kroeger 3
Olin Mathieson Int'l Names Pizzitola 4
Ungerer Appoints Dittrich 58
V-C Names Division Head 4

Market Reports

Acids 34
Agricultural Chemicals 38
Aliphatic Organics 39
Aromatic Chemicals 55
Botanical Drugs, Gums 47
Coal Chemicals 42
Coatings Materials 52
Drugs 47
Essential Oils 55
Fats and Greases 57
Fertilizer Materials 38
Fine Chemicals 47
Heavy Chemicals 34
Industrial Organic Chemicals 39
Lacquer Materials 52
Leather Chemicals 47
Naval Stores 52
Oil Cake and Meal 57
Oils 57
Paint Materials 52
Pesticides 47
Petrochemicals 39
Petroleum Derivatives 41
Protective Coatings Materials 52
Spices 55
Textile Chemicals 45
Waxes 57

General Features

Advertising Index 63
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 53
Classified Advertisements 62
Coal Chemical Output 42
Crude Oil Stocks 41
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 32
Imports 50
Obituaries 44
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 32

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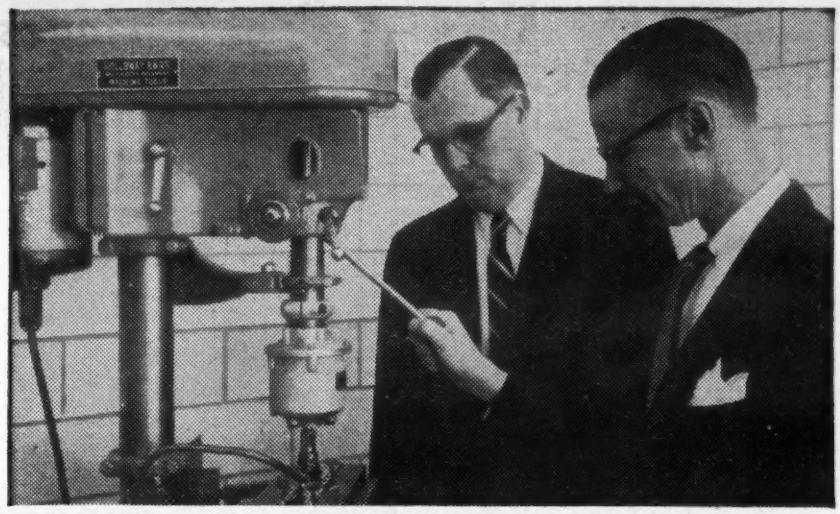


ATLAS POWDER STUDIES SHOP PROBLEMS: Edward J. Goett (left), Atlas Powder Company senior vice-president, watches F. Faxon Ogden (right), director of the company's product development department, test new cutting oil in industrial laboratory at $3 million Atlas technical center near Wilmington, Del., which was dedicated last Friday.

Red Pigments Brighten the Show At Opening of duPont Laboratory

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. last week lifted the lid on a host of new developments. The occasion: opening of a new $5 million laboratory at Chestnut Run, outside Wilmington, Del., to provide customer service and product development for its pigments and electrochemicals departments. Perhaps, the chief duPont disclosure was that it has developed a new family of red pigments. Called "Monastral" red pigments, their exceptional lightfastness and other properties are said to make possible for the first time durable red shades for automobile finishes, paints, fabrics, plastics, inks and other products.

A new unit has been built at duPont's Newport, Del., plant for manufacture of the new "Monastral" red pigments. The company has already started preliminary production operations and expects to have commercial quantities available this fall.

Sodium Product Developments

DuPont's electrochemicals department, meanwhile, revealed three new developments in its sodium product activities:

- A high temperature descaling process designed to remove oxides or scale from a variety of metal surfaces.
- A new high speed copper plating process for plating steel wire with a heavy coating of copper.
- A leveled copper plating process for applying copper as an undercoat for nickel and chromium in producing automotive bright trim parts.

Very much faster than conventional methods, duPont's new descaling process involves the combination of metallic sodium with hydrogen at extremely high temperatures to form sodium hydride — a strong reducing agent. The sodium hydride in turn combines with the oxide component of the scale to produce a clean metal surface.

Developed in conjunction with National-Standard Company of Niles, Mich., the wire plating process is now being employed in three commercial units. DuPont

—Continued on page 36

CMRA'S NEW PRESIDENT: Kenneth R. Parker, manager of market research for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, who was elected last week to a one-year term as president of the Chemical Market Research Association. (Separate stories on CMRA may be found on pages 3 and 7.)

Atlas Stepping Along On Research Program

Atlas Powder Company opened a new technical center near Wilmington, Del., last week to take another step in a company research program that really got under way in 1916.

The facility, worth $3 million, is located next to the company's general office and will house basic research and chemical product development activities.

During its early years, Atlas had the use of research and engineering facilities of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., under the terms of a court decree which had established Atlas as a separate company in 1912. The first step in Atlas' own formal

—Continued on page 40

Ormet's Aluminum Plant Now in Partial Production

Ormet Corporation, New York, a jointly-owned subsidiary of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., has its new $110 million aluminum reduction plant outside of Clarington, Ohio, in partial production. Full scale operation is scheduled for the end of the year.

Ormet was formed in 1956 to construct, own and operate the primary aluminum production facilities for the two owner-companies.

CSMA Is Offered Some Nuggets: A Surplus of Product Is Good, Research Talent Isn't Expendable

It is a "good and normal" thing for the country to have a surplus of product around . . . A company cannot turn its research talent on and off like an electric light . . . Those were two nuggets that industry leaders offered up for consideration by members of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association at the midyear meeting of the group in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week. The first nugget, offered by Louis Ware, chairman of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, was preceded by the statement that American industry must face up to selling in fully supplied markets.

"An under-supplied market is not a proper one," Mr. Ware asserted. Such a market, he added, might bring with it some short-range benefits but those returns are not necessarily true barometers of a good business.

Dr. Tucker on Research

The opinions on research were made by Dr. N. B. Tucker, director of the research division of Procter & Gamble. He put it this way:

"Management thinking to the effect that research talent is expendable in hard times and can be recaptured easily when the climate is more favorable is simply out of touch with reality."

The speaker also had a strong warning against budget cuts which would weaken a company's research organization.

"Stability," he explained, "is probably more vital to a research organization than to any other—not a static stability or maintenance of the status quo, but a flexible stability that permits proper attention to growth of the research effort, and the selection and training of personnel."

Mr. Ware and Mr. Tucker took part in a three-day program that included a number of other speakers who touched on various problems affecting the chemical specialties business today.

H. W. Hamilton, secretary of the association, talking on labeling of products, said the problems in that field have become a "major hazard for industry."

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that several states have introduced hazardous substance labeling legislation. The chemical industry will be harassed by a serious problem, he went on, if many states pass laws written around some condition that may exist locally, or some incident that incites popular political attention.

Many people are not familiar with important cautions on aerosol and liquid household insecticides. Manufacturers

—Continued on page 62

Hydrogen Sulfide Facility Is Planned by Nickel Firm

Chemetron Corporation's Girdler Construction Division, Louisville, Ky., has been authorized to engineer and equip a hydrogen sulfide generating unit for Cuban American Nickel Company's nickel and cobalt producing facilities at Port Nickel, La.

The Port Nickel unit will produce two and one half tons of gaseous hydrogen sulfide per day and have auxiliary facilities for liquefying up to one-and-a-half tons per day for standby purposes. The hydrogen sulfide will be used to refine nickel and cobalt sulfides shipped from Moa Bay, Oriente, Cuba, for the production of metallic nickel and cobalt.

J. T. Baker Offers Reagent

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., is marketing a reagent for sulfate determinations, barium chloranilate reagent powder. It reduces working time by ½ hour or less and is suitable for such diverse materials as water analysis and petroleum products. The reagent is stocked in 10 and 25 gram packages.

BECCO SALES MANAGER: Albert P. Shutts, elevated from assistant sales manager to sales manager of Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Upjohn Has in Mind A Ten-Ply Expansion

Upjohn Company has in mind a ten-point expansion program for its facilities in the next two or three years. The projects are either under way or will be started shortly, with the major feature being the construction of a new office building.

The office structure will be across from the Kalamazoo, Mich., company's plant at Portage and Bishop roads. The present administration building will then provide more adequate quarters for the rapidly expanding research and clinical investigation staffs.

In addition to the office building, the projects will include:

- Expansion of the company's fermentation and extraction plant for the production of antibiotics and steroids.
- Construction of a new chemical building for the steroid synthesis.
- Construction of a new fermentation pilot plant building.
- A continuing branch office expansion

—Continued on page 49

Cellulose Mill Expansion Finished by Rayonier Unit

Alaska Pine & Cellulose, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, a subsidiary of Rayonier, Inc., New York, has completed a $14 million expansion and modernization program at its Port Alice chemical cellulose mill.

The $14 million has been spent since 1954 when Rayonier acquired control of the Canadian firm.

DuPont, United Shoe Sell Celastic to Wasco

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and United Shoe Machinery Corporation last week agreed to sell Celastic Corporation, Kearny, N. J., to Wasco Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Celastic, owned jointly by duPont and United Shoe, manufactures celloid-treated fabrics. Wasco described the purchase of Celastic as part of its "planned expansion program." Wasco manufactures plastics and acrylic sheets.

Cooling System Ills Bothered Fewer Drivers in '57

Fewer motorists today seem to care whether their radiators leak or boil over. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association points out that apparently only one motorist in sixteen used a chemical product to remedy radiator ailments last year.

CSMA reported this fact last week at its midyear meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The association says that production of cleaners and sealers for use in automobile cooling system dropped off slightly in 1957. Other CSMA findings showed that:

Slightly over 4 million single-treatment packages of the cooling system cleaners were manufactured for use in the nation's 67 million registered motor vehicles.

The actual total of 4,043,953 consumer-size packages of chemicals was down about 13 percent from the 1956 production of 4,679,024 units.

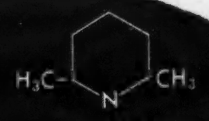
Production of cooling system sealers in 1957, on the other hand, totaled 11,683,159 units, as compared with 11,192,324 units produced in 1956. Block sealers were not included in the survey figures.

Combination water pump lubricant and rust inhibitor production in 1957 amounted to 7,365,665 single-treatment packages, up 11.6 percent from 1956.

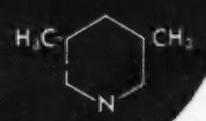
Cooling system inhibitors, designed to combat rust formation, also were included in the association's survey, but the report showed only 1957 production of liquid types—464,109 units as compared with 1,136,793 units in 1956.

These Reilly Pyridines

PYRIDINE



2, 6-LUTIDINE



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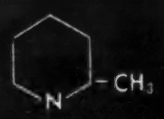
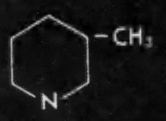
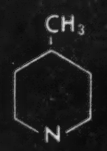


2-PICOLINE



3-PICOLINE



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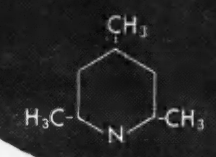
Send for your copy of the Reilly Chemical Index—it lists these and many other Reilly chemicals.



2, 4, 6, -COLLIDINE

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Trade Bill Faces Gag

Congressional leaders of the house are putting gag procedure into harness this week as they place the amended version of the administration's trade agreement extension bill onto the floor for consideration. The legislation was approved last week by an 18-7 vote of the ways and means committee. Gag procedure allows for only one amendment to a bill.

This will be the amendment of the protectionist bloc, to be offered in the nature of a substitute, which would bar the President from upsetting the findings of the Tariff Commission in escape clause cases.

It would require the Tariff Commission to recommend import quotas where tariff protection to domestic producers would be effective only at unreasonable rates.

Administration forces and the Democratic leadership believe that the substitute will be rejected by the house and that the bill will be passed as it was reported by the committee.

The vote is expected to be close, however, and could go either way.

The bill reported to the house (HR 12591) is the eleventh extension of the trade agreements law since it was enacted in 1934. It proposes to extend the life of the program for another five years and authorizes the President to reduce tariffs another 25 percent.

Vanilla Bean Business Seen Due For New Standards and New Era

A long-awaited set of standards for the vanilla industry will be adopted shortly by the Food and Drug Administration and on them will be built an entire new era for the vanilla business, says Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association of America. The standards, he explains, will force food and confections manufacturers to clarify their labeling and thus give consumers a better opportunity to choose between pure vanilla flavors and synthetics.

IDDINGS SALES MANAGER: Edward F. Maloney, for the past fourteen years sales manager and manager of the New York sales office of the chemical division of National Dairy Products Corporation, who has been appointed sales manager of the Iddings Paint Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Here is the way Mr. Schlotterer summed up the industry's situation before a meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association in Chicago last week:

"We are not afraid of our future position as importers of a natural product that has no peer as the No. 1 American flavor. We believe the assurance that a label means what it says will spark the development of new plantations the world over, and means that intelligent fair practices will replace unfair business procedures."

Mr. Schlotterer reminded his audience

—*Continued on page 48*

Puerto Rico Chemical Gain Is Four Times That in US

Net profits in Puerto Rico's United States affiliated chemical industry are averaging 30 percent in relation to net sales, more than four times the US average, according to a survey made by the commonwealth's Economic Development Administration.

Tracing both profits and recent growth, the survey said that steadily increasing expansion of US chemical affiliates to Puerto Rico has increased annual shipments to the US from $1.4 million in 1951 to $6.8 million in 1957.

Describing Puerto Rican chemical production as ranging from weed killers to perfumes, the EDA survey listed Union Carbide Chemicals Company; Parke, Davis & Co., Baxter Laboratories, and Chemetron Corporation as among most recent entrants in the island industry.

Counting only plants operating in interstate commerce, thirty-nine companies currently produce chemical and allied products in Puerto Rico.

SOCMA Speaker Named

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will have Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, as guest speaker at its annual spring outing May 27 at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa. The outing will be held May 26 through the 28th.

Aerosol Products Output Hits New Peaks With Biggest Gains In Women's Hair Spray Field

Aerosol spray products output in the non-food category grew a strapping 22 percent last year to nearly 400 million units. This caps a climb from only 42 million units seven years ago. Giving aerosol sprays a big shot in the arm last year were women's hair sprays, which accounted for 24 percent of the total—rocketing 18.5 percent above the 1956 level. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, making its aerosol survey, estimates that total value of retail push-button pressurized products sold in 1957 was about $390 million.

CSMA's survey is based on production figures reported annually by valve and container manufacturers and aerosol fillers, and does not include pressurized food products such as whipped cream.

Rise of Women's Hair Sprays

Women's hair sprays, accounting for 94,431,000 units of the 390 million total, rose 18.5 percent over 1956. Aerosol shave lathers were in number two position approaching a 51 million total which was 21 percent more than 1956.

Room deodorants are in the number three sales spot, almost identical to aerosol insecticides, which for many years dominated the field and were in number one position two years ago.

Room deodorant production touched almost 42 million in '57, and 18.8 percent increase over the 35,311,000 unit total in 1956. The insecticide figure was 41,607,000.

Pigmented and metallic paints and clear plastic sprays showed one of the greatest percentage growths, going up 62 percent to 36,527,000 units from the 22,557,000 total in 1956.

Household aerosol products, including room deodorants and cleaners, accounted for over 70 million units attesting the housewife's rapid acceptance of the easy push-button way of doing household chores.

Glass cleaners, reported for the first time as a separate product type in this group, showed 11,227,000 units, while shoe or leather dressings, also a newly reported category, are coming up in the field with over 4,270,000 units produced in 1957.

Personal products, of which hair sprays and shave creams are the standout products, reached a new high of 175 million

—*Continued on page 51*

HIF'S NEW CHAIRMAN: Eugene N. Beesley, president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who has been elected board chairman of the Health Information Foundation. He succeeds George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., who has been elected a vice-president of HIF.

CMRA Chooses Sayre As Its President-Elect

James E. Sayre of Barrett Divison, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, was named president-elect of the Chemical Market Research Association last week. Mr. Sayre will automatically become CMRA president next year.

Elected secretary of the association is Walter C. Gwinner of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. CMRA's new treasurer is E. William Eipper of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York.

Elected directors of the market research organization are: F. Scott Godron of Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, and Harry F. Pfann of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brake Fluid Gains Are Cited by CSMA

Brake fluid manufacturers put out 10.5 million gallons last year to service both old and new cars—close to a million gallons more than in 1956, according to the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

Based on estimates of 56 million passenger cars in use, 1957 output indicated a per car consumption of 0.186 gallons on brake fluid, as compared with 0.177 gallons per car in 1956, when brake fluid output was reported at 9.6 million gallons.

Delegates of the association heard this news last week at the CSMA's forty-fourth midyear meeting, at the Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Last year's increase, according to the trade group's automotive division, might

—*Continued on page 49*

MCA Has Two New Members

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has taken in two new members. They are Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., and Vickers Petroleum Company, Wichita, Kan.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 5-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn. November 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring resort meeting, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 4-6.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 17; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Bon Air hotel, Augusta, Ga., October 29-31.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Statler hotel, New York, May 26-28.

National Packaging Exposition, sponsored by American Management Association, Coliseum, New York, May 26-30.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 26-28.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 23 on large lots, f.o.b. New York with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l. works. lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00

tech., dms. c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .45¾- —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —

USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —

non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt alld E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —

non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55

Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —

tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald... lb. .31 - —

tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —

Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb 2.50 - —

dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light, dms. ..... lb. .65 .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.26 - 1.28

flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.24

tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .90 - —

fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb .95 - 1.05

Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate)

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90

Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55

2½% dms. frt alld ..... lb .95 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil)

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb 32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb 33½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb .30 - —

Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —

55-lb cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —

55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil nat., bitter f.p.a. bots lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30

USP, sweet, cns., dms..... lb. .90 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb 50 - —

powd., cs ..... lb. 75 - —

Curacao kgs. ..... lb 60 - —

powd., kgs ..... lb .80 - —

Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs lb 3.50 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potassium, gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —

lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0475- —

bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .0775

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —

soln 32° cbys., c.l., works lb .044- —

cbys., l.c.l., works..... lb. .052- .1290

tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½- —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½

Aluminum fluoride in 6b. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0333- —

bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0360- —

bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0460- —

bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works lb. .22 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2610- —

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —

Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .65 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —

Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —

lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .39

powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.88.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —

Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP fib. dms. ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —

fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —

dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —

dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
t.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6b dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6b, dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms, lb 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128° 132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l. frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.80
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l. frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, annyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, 10-kilo lots or more, dms. kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, 10-kilo lots or more, dms. kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls. dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.63.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs. c.l. works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb 32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs. c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.t., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.88 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns., dms., lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 - .75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .72 - .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .68
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.75 -13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanapthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, lars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., lars lb. 4.23 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.169.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
Boric acid, tech., gran., 99.9%, dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).

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● Here is a new Pfizer development important to every manufacturer of multivitamin tablets, capsules and powders–B_{12} STABLETS*, a protected form of vitamin B_{12} (1% Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P. adsorbed on resin), that cuts potency losses by more than 50%.

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Each gram of STABLETS contains 10 milligrams of anhydrous cyanocobalamin (vitamin B_{12} activity). This means easier handling for you–less bulk. Also, the vitamin B_{12} is evenly distributed over each and every resin particle –no distribution problems should be encountered even in formulations containing one mcg. or less per tablet. And, since the B_{12} in STABLETS is adsorbed on the resin, not coated by resin, it can be milled and exposed to moisture without effect.

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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Texas

Brimstone—Calcium Phosphate

Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls	lb.	1.76	—
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb	.32	—
cs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb	.31	—
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb	22½	—
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. chys	lb	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots	lb	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.50	Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.50	Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	1.20	—

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, contract, refy.	lb.	.14½	.15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—

Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms	lb	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	.27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb	.54	—
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

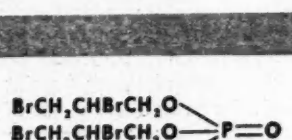
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.45	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.55	—
Medium shade bbls. same basis.	lb.	5.20	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.80	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.75	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms.	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.55	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61	—
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.91	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.68	—
Medium shade bbls. same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.99	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.72	—
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.77	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.62	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.84	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.52	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	2.70	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more.	lb.	2.50	—
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.33	—
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.50	—
cryst. hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.33	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns	lb.	1.75	3.30
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	32.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	48.00	—
surface treated bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	110.00	160.00
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	37.00	—
Gran., purif., dms	lb	.27	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms	lb.	.76	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.67	.69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	.99	1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	104.50	—

Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.

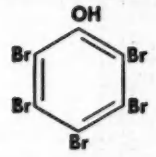
FLAME-PROOF with BROMINE

For plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products . . .
Four new brominated flame-proofing compounds.



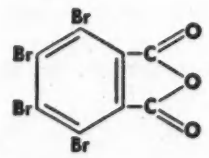
TRIS (2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
Bromine content: 68.7%

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof polystyrene foam and other foamed systems.
- As a secondary plasticizer in vinyls to impart flame-retardancy.
- To flame-proof cotton and rayon.
- Outstanding flame-proofing properties may be produced in cutting oils.
- As a flame-proofing additive in spray-coating lacquers for paper and wood products.
- High dielectric constant suggests its use in the electrical field (transformers, switches, potting formulations).



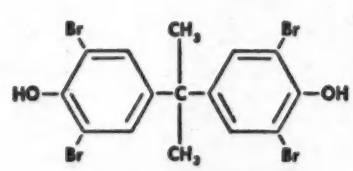
PENTABROMOPHENOL
Bromine content: 81.8%.

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof wall board, piers, telephone poles and other structural wood forms.
- To provide termite control in wood structures.
- As the flame-proofing agent in phenolic resins.
- Presents promise in anti-fouling paints for marine applications.
- As a mildew preventative in resins.



TETRABROMOPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Bromine content: 68.9%

APPLICATIONS:
- As a flame-proofer in the manufactuer of polyamide resins for electrical insulation.
- Can be reacted with polyhydric alcohols to impart flame-proof properties in polyester resins and in the manufacture of alkyd resins for protective coatings.
- As a curing agent in the manufacture of epoxy resins.
- In the manufacture of novel phthalein dyes.



TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A
Bromine content: 58.8%

APPLICATIONS:
- In the manufacture of flame-proof epoxy foams and coatings.
- To reduce flammability in polyurethane and styrene foams.
- May lead to flame-proof polyester resins by reaction with dibasic acids.
- May give unusual polycarbonate resins.

BROMINATED COMPOUNDS are several times more efficient than their chlorine analogs for flame-proofing. This superiority is fundamental rather than one of degree, and it is why these compounds may increase the fire-resistance of your plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products.

The flame-proofing advantages of these new Michigan Chemical compounds permit the use of smaller quantities than would be required with chlorine compounds. As a result, there will be less disturbance of the physical properties and appearance of the end product.

Michigan Chemical can now furnish testing quantities of these new compounds. Your letterhead request for samples or data will receive prompt attention.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
599 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York

C-58-6

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate ngs. works	lb	.50	—
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.36¼	—
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs. c.l., works	lb	.08	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	lb	.06¼	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)			
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l.	lb	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene 46° m p dms incl. c.l., works	lb	.15	—
dms incl. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs	lb	3.68	3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.60	.65
tablets 1-oz., 4s oz cs	lb	.85	.90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb	.61	—
tablets ctns. 1,000-lb lots	lb	.85	—
ctns. 500-lb lots	lb	.90	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb	.87	—
tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
White, dms	lb	.49	.50
Canada oil native, cns	lb	7.60	7.85
Rectified cns	lb	9.55	12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.53	.54
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 1¢ higher			
Cantharides Chinese cs	lb	2.00	2.05
powd. bxs	lb	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb	2.75	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Capric acid CP, dms	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb	.25	—
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and l.l., works	lb	.19	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.16½	—
Sec. 92-99% dms. c.l.	lb	.22	—
dms. l.c.l.	lb	.23	—
tanks	lb	.19½	—
Caprylic acid dms.	lb	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleo resin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, fcy. from d.m. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.09¼	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Carbazole 87% bbls ton lots works	lb	1.05	—
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	14½	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½	—
high abrasion bulk c.l. works	lb.	.07¼	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12	—
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.05¾	—
bgs., ctns. l.c.l. whse.	lb.	.11½	—
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.79	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.21	—
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area	ton	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.06	.09
Solid, wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms. c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.15¼	—
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms. l.c.l., t.l.a. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots.	lb.	45.00	48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A,"	lb.	2.95	—
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.80	—
Decorticated Alleppy, cs.	lb.	2.80	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.75	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.92	.94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	.72
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	.75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.22	1.24
Carnauba wax, yellow No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.24	1.26
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 1¢ higher.			
Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd.	gram.	.24½	—
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units.		.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.174	—
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		69.60	—
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		87.00	—
Pure, cryst. 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns.	gram.	.29	—

Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.56	—
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., acid-precip. grd Argentine, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.19	.19¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	—
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.85	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.80	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.80	Nom.
Korintje "A"	lb.	.85	Nom.
"B"	lb.	.80	Nom.
"C"	lb.	.80	Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).			
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2910	—
tanks	lb.	.2600	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2660	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2760	—
tanks	lb.	.2460	—
hydrogenated, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.3125	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33.50	—
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2300	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2400	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼	—
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2450	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2550	—
tanks	lb.	.2250	—
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1600	—
Castor oil sulfonated 50% dms. works	lb.	.15	.15¼
75%, dms. works	lb.	.19½	.20
Castor oil acids dehydrated dms.	lb	44¼	46¼
split, dms	lb	37¼	38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	5.25	—
Syn., cns	lb	9.00	—
Catechol CP cryst. fib dms., works	lb	2.17½	—
Resub., dms. works	lb	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern bls	lb.	.75	—
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)			
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)			
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms	lb.	3.45	4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns. dms	lb.	.51	.65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24	—
Celery seed oil, bots	lb.	13.50	16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. bgs., ctns. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).			
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd	lb	.30	—
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77%CeO, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more.	lb.	.48	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls.	lb.	1.50	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	—

How gleaming aluminum buildings rise from red mud

From Babel onward, men have held the vision of ever brighter, ever lighter towers soaring to the sky. Modern metals provided practical substance for the old dreams . . . look around at what's come true so recently.

High on any list of today's versatile, economical building materials you find aluminum and its alloys. Plate, sheet, rolled forms, extruded sections, tubing, wire, rod—forged, stamped, spun—this wondrous metal answers architects' aspirations, fabricators' requirements and users' needs.

With aluminum, as is so often true, the basic raw material is found in nature wildly mixed with other mineral compounds. Bauxite must be carefully purified to provide alumina, the effective starting point for aluminum. Here again, we're happy to report, major producers turn to Columbia-Southern.

Finely ground bauxite is digested with an alkaline solution, under pressure and heat. Treatment with the alkali separates bauxite into sodium aluminate (just several short steps this side of alumina) and a sludge of impurities called "red mud." No other chemical product known effects this necessary and delicate process so well, so economically as soda ash.

Columbia-Southern supplies soda ash to hundreds of producers of non-aluminum goods, too. A personal talk, call or wire can bring tank cars of chlorine, soda ash or other basic alkalies and specialty products to your siding with a speed that will probably amaze your own Traffic Department. Why not contact Columbia-Southern today, while the thought's still fresh?

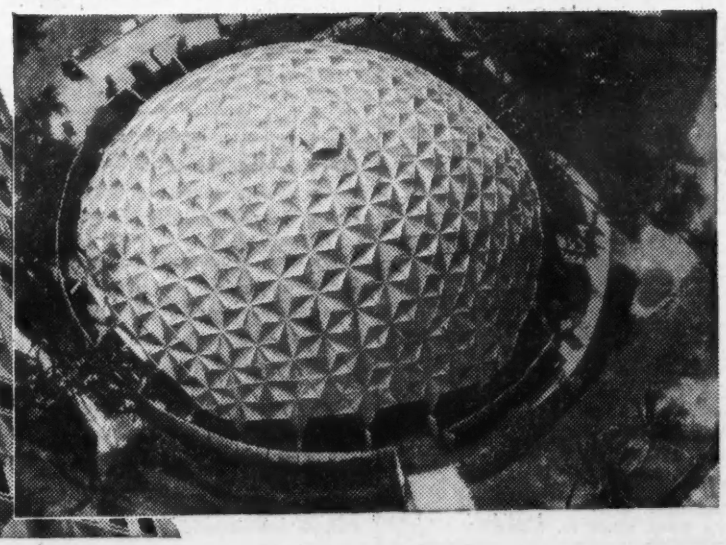
900 Esplanade Apartments, Chicago—a new concept in multi-story exteriors making extensive use of aluminum supplied by Reynolds Metals Company. Architect: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED CHEMICALS
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

The Alcoa Building, world's first aluminum skyscraper, headquarters of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Architects: Harrison & Abramowitz.

Aluminum-domed auditorium, first structure of its kind to be built, graces the Hawaiian Village Hotel in Honolulu. Designed by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.



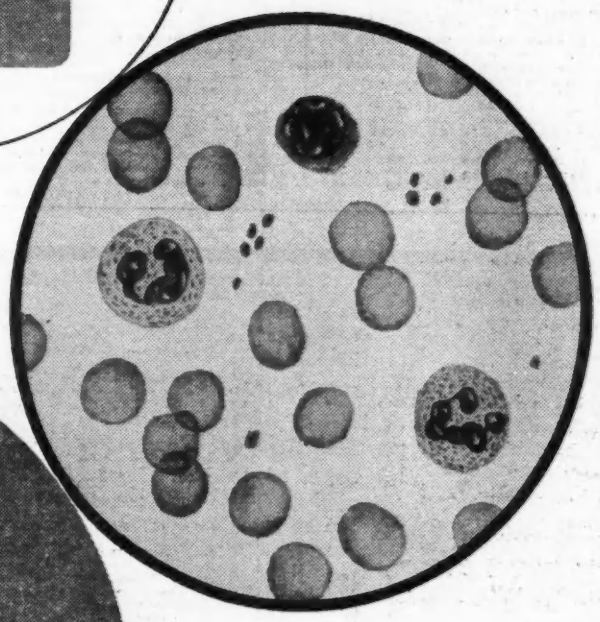
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lo. .25½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 -79.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
bulk, l.c.l., works South ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .84 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls. 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms. frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.06 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.05 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000 lb lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.18
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - 1.10
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .38 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale tor soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, limitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd. 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.01 - 1.06
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10¼- .10½
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. 15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .90
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3875
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.181.00 - —
Coriander oil, Dutch, USP, bots lb. 9.25 - —
Russian, USP, bots lb.11.50 -12.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1948- .19¾
tanks lb. .1748- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk gram 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.61.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅞- —
tanks, Valley lb. .13⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13 - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19¾- .19⅝
tanks lb. .17⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -12.50
Cumin seed, iranian, bgs lb. .54 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 96.00 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. fibs lb 90 1.25
Cyclohexane 99% tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
carload, dlvd. W. of Rockies. gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
Cyclonexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09¼
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .43 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —

RECENT NOTICE

No new drug application is required when Toleron is distributed with over-the-counter labeling which recommends it for the prevention or treatment of iron deficiency anemia in dosages which do not exceed 800 mg daily.



Pharmaceutical manufacturers will profit

by this **new aid** *to producing*
a normal blood picture

Mallinckrodt

Toleron*

GRAND OF FERROUS FUMARATE

provides a readily available source of iron

when used alone or as a constituent of drug preparations.

In a search for ferrous iron in a form that would be *well tolerated*, have a *high iron content*, and yet be *exceptionally stable*, Mallinckrodt research discovered TOLERON, a new standard in iron therapy.

When TOLERON is administered orally to human patients suffering from an iron-deficiency anemia, the rate of hemoglobin regeneration has been found to be optimal when compared with ferrous sulfate and ferrous gluconate. And important . . . there appears to be little, if any, gastrointestinal discomfort.

TOLERON may be combined with various substances in tablets, capsules and other oral dosage forms. It may be tableted employing the usual granulating solutions, fillers, lubricants and disintegrating agents. Uncoated TOLERON tablets are stable and do not possess the marked "iron taste" which characterizes the uncoated tablets of most iron compounds.

Write for technical data on TOLERON

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
IN CANADA: MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED • MONTREAL • TORONTO

*Trademark

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., t.l., works ton 60.75 - —
18% P paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works ton 69.12 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, food grade, 19% P, paper bags, works, Houston Tex. c.l. and t.l. per ton 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½ - .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .77
tanks same basis gal. .50 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —

For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾ - —
Anhyd. dms lb. 20¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —

p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks same basis lb. 53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l. dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd lb 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. 86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 32 .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 63 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ .64
tanks, works lb. 61 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd & lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 31½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, 5-dm. lots or more, works lb. 2.35 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

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The Question of Quality Has Always Been Answered by Heiko

You can rest assured that the basic materials—Aromatics and Essential Oils—guaranteed by Heine & Co. are superior to all others on the market.

For more than 50 years, perfumers have relied on Heiko Synthetic Flower Oils and Aromatic Specialties and Bases. The special Heiko Process—steadily developed, constantly improved—has always insured the highest excellence. Heiko is a name world-famed. It will bring you unique satisfaction in your perfumes, face powders, face creams, lotions, and colognes.

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Let us send you samples of:

Heiko-Lilac "A"

This indispensable base, with the odor of fresh natural flowers, has a world-wide reputation.

Heiko-Neroli

This perfect artificial substitute for the natural oil will not discolor.

Heiko-Pink

This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

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601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .31½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Diisobutylene, dms. c.l., divd E lb .10 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd E lb .08 —
Di iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Diisopropanolamine dms. c.l., divd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Diisopropylamine dms. c.l., divd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .51½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dillseed oil, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. divd lb 1.225 —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, divd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l. divd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, divd 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal ret dms. l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms. l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l. works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms. c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks frt. alld E lb. .15 —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. c.l., works lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼ —

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bis. c.l., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, divd:
Blue FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots, divd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green D&C No 5 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No 5 lb 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet D&C No 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow D&C No 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots divd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract divd No
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb .89 —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1.05 —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 —
79 Scarlet 2R lb 1.16 —
151 Orange AD lb .79 —
161 Orange lb .94 —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 —
179 Rubine XX conc lb 1.47 —
180 Blue 6AB lb 1.31 —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb 1.20 —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc lb 1.07 —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 —
216 Chrome red B lb 1.09 —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 —
246 Blue black, extra conc. lb 1.37 —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb 1.91 —
289 Navy blue 2R conc lb 1.79 —
299 Black F conc lb 2.19 —
304 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.61 —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc, dustless lb 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —

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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5953

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	-	—
408	Blue 3B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	-	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	-	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	-	—
449	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	-	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	-	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	-	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	-	—
593	Green BY conc	lb.	1.02	-	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	-	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	-	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	-	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	-	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	-	—
657	Malachite green V crystals	lb.	2.73	-	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	-	—
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	-	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	-	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	-	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	-	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	-	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	-	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	-	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	4.11	-	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
923	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	-	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.36	-	—
1034	Alizarin red BC	lb.	3.31	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1078	Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	-	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.53	-	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	-	—
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	-	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	-	—
1113	Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	-	—
1150	Olive R, Single paste dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.42	-	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	-	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder	lb.	4.60	-	—
	p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	-	—
	p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	-	—
	p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	-	—
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	-	—
	p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb.	2.48	-	—
	p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	-	—
	p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.50	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.

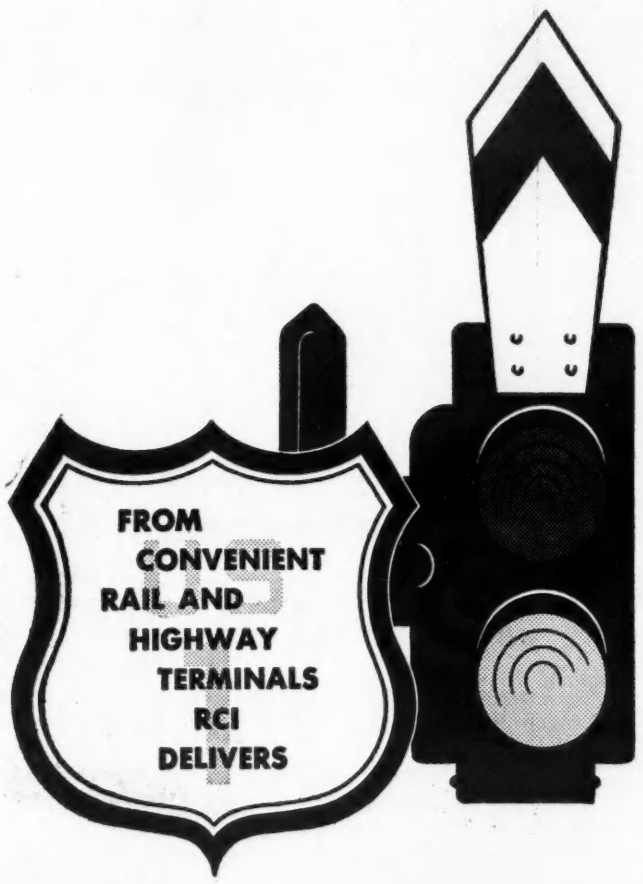
	24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	-	—
	73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	-	—
	1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	-	—
	1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	-	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	-	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	-	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	-	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	-	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	-	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	-	—
	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	-	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R, conc	lb.	4.62	-	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb	5.87	-	—
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	-	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	-	—
	Spirit red B, conc	lb	6.41	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls		lb.	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).					
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.		lb.	1.31	-	1.33
Fanners, bbls.		lb	.06	-	.06½
Elm bark, grinding bls		lb.	.30	-	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.		lb.	.45	-	—
Select, bundles		lb	75	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	48.25		49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-10,000 lots, dlvd., 100% basis		lb.	3.45	-	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works		lb.	1.85	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots		oz.	.98	-	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots		oz.	.92	-	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots		oz.	.63	-	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots		oz.	.62	-	.75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots		oz.	.62	-	.73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.33½		—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.36½		—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.33	-	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots		gram.	.58	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).					
Erigeron oil, cns		lb.	6.00	-	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined		lb.	1.60	-	—
Eserine salicylate, bots		oz.	72.50		84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots		oz.	87.75	-	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va.		lb.	.17	-	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis		lb.	.17	-	—
Ether (see specific product)					
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12½	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12¾	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.13	-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12½	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12¾	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.13	-	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms. c.l. dlvd.		lb.	.58½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.59½	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.56	-	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd.		lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd		lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.34	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies.		gal.	20.58		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	20.63		20.69
tanks, same basis		gal.	20.42		—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.		gal.	.00	-	.00
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	.68	-	.74
tanks, same basis		gal.	.47	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies.		gal.	21.70		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	21.75		21.81
tanks, same basis		gal.	21.54	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).					
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)					
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.20	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.17½	-	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots		lb.	.90	-	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.43	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.45	-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E		lb.	.41	-	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works		lb.	.30		—
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.30¾		—
tanks, works		lb.	.28	-	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works		lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works		lb.	.36¾		—
tanks, works		lb.	.34	-	—
Ethyl butyrate, works		lb.	.90	-	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)					
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works		lb.	.70		—
bgs., smaller lots works		lb.	.72		.80
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works		lb.	.65	-	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works		lb.	.67		.81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works,		lb.	.20		.22
dms., works		lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks, works		lb.	10	-	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns		lb.	3.35	-	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E		lb.	.43½		—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E		lb.	.44½		—
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.41½		—
Ethyl ether, anhydrte, ACS, dms		lb.	.27	-	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns		lb	1.01	-	—
½-lb. cns.		lb	1.09	-	—
¼-lb. cns.		lb	1.21	-	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.13½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.11	-	—
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots		lb.	3.90		4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.37	-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.38	-	—
tanks, dlvd E		lb.	.34½	-	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid l.c. higher W. of Rockies.)					
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E.		lb.	.52½	-	—
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., l.t.l., same basis		lb.	.53½	-	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.50	-	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.					
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c. dlvd.		lb.	.24¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.25¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.21¾	-	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works		lb	3.30	-	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald		lb.	.52	-	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald		lb.	.52½	-	—
tanks, frt. equald		lb.	.50	-	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	11.85	-	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).					
Ethyl oenanthate, dms		lb.	1.20	-	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)					
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).					
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.44½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.45½	-	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.42	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works		lb.	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.		lb.	.88	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).					
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.57	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.58	-	—
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald		lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.12½	-	—



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2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol indust. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. 19½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .29 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 35
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. 42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis. lb 43 - —
tanks, dlvd E. 100% basis lb 40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib dms. 500-lb lots and over lb 6.40 —
100-lb fib dms smaller lots lb 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .64 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .71 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls lb. .15 .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 19 50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb 2.75 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21½- —
Rumanian bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .22½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Ferric acetate liq 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5 75 7 25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be. sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, cryst. dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .85 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lt. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 133.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 128.00 -129.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. III mines. ton 19 00 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l. same basis ton 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried powd. bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines ton 17 50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade 100-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 16.50 -17 00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 17 50 18 00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point ton 4 50 5 00
Fumaric acid tech bgs dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .27¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb .3 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb 13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb 23 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis Tenn lb 20 - —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis Tenn lb 21 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb 21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N J lb .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb .184 —
Fusel oil, refd. dms. c.l. dlvd lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 15½- —

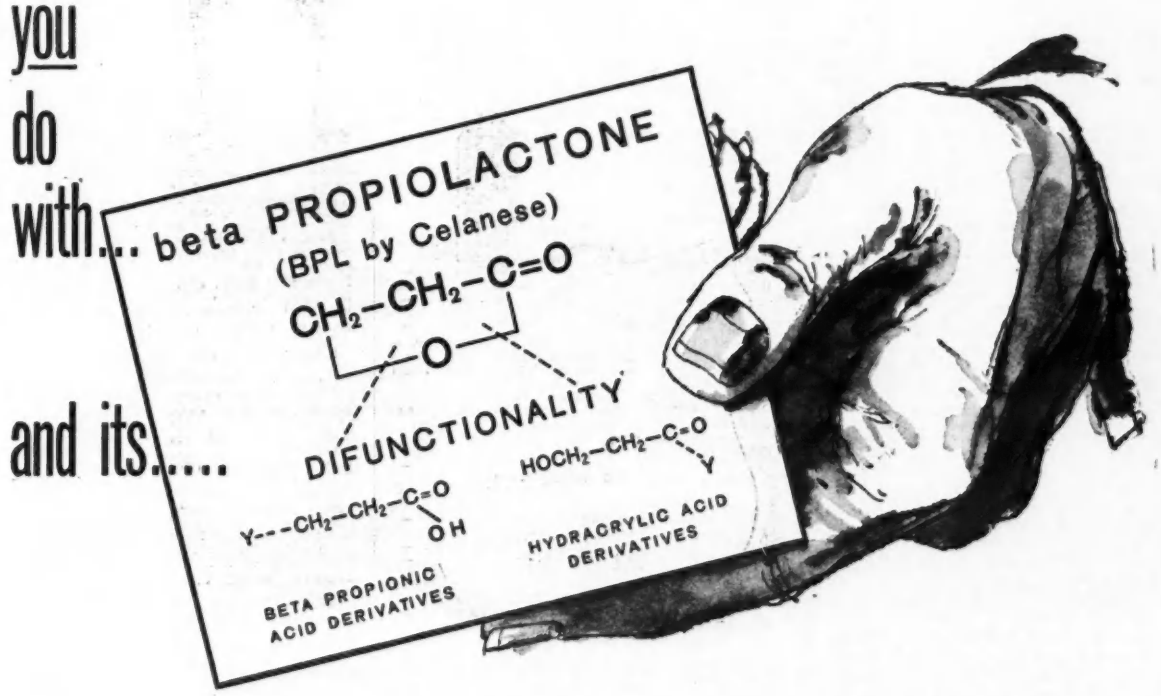
Fustic extract, crvst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb 43½ - —
Fustic extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb 19 - —
Solid, No 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb 45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld. 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.78 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1 80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd. bbls., frt alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls. frt alld m 1 45 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil)
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelseminum root, bls lb 26 —

Gentian root, bls. lb 23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb .27 - —
Powd. bbls bxs. lb 27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb. 14.50 -17.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 11.00 -17.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - —
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, African bls lb. 19 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .46 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .14½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms f.c.l. frt alld. lb. 20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. 15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb .22 - —

what can you do with...



and its.....

now available in commercial quantities

Latest news in intermediates is beta-Propiolactone (BPL), a starting material with remarkable versatility—difunctionality—that immediately suggests the synthesis of important new products. How can *you* use BPL—or its derivatives? In starch emulsions? In adhesives? In textile fibers? Why not find out immediately? Write today for samples for your own evaluation, and for technical Bulletin No. N-61. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-E, 180 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 16.

Celanese® BPL®

Celanese CHEMICALS

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CELANESE BPL

beta-Propiolactone, wt., % min.	97
Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Pungent, acrylic
Boiling Point, deg. C.	162
Refractive index @ 20°C	1.4131
Specific gravity @ 20/20°C	1.1490
Pounds per gallon @ 20°C	9.56
Flash point, Tag open cup, deg. F.	165

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

See Chemical Materials Catalog and Chemical Week Buyers' Guide for complete listing of Celanese Chemical Products.

Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c higher
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.00 - —
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt alld. lb 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots.gram .45 - —
Glycerine, dom., crude, nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .17½ Nom.
Glycerine, nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .16 Nom.
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 - —
Glycerine nat., refd., USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
USP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅝- —
Glycerine syn. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l., works lb 20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- .09⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- .07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms. c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. 19¼ .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., t.c.l. lb 20¾ .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq. chys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Gualacwood oil, cns. lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs. 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., deliv. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. chys lb. 5.43 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers chys. extra c.l works. lb. .15¾- —
cbys. t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., tanks, works, 24% basis ton. 51.00 - —
works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls. t.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. t.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd, lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks dlvd lb. 1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .70 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms. dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 9.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., t.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. t.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah, Col. and Nev. Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .51 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.43 - —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs lb 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .43 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .36 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb, bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N J, N Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143²⁄₄ —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4623
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4673
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4773
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., t.c.l, works, 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., t.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
t.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1265- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 - 12.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .11½- —
St. Louis lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾- .34½
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13¾- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1395- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1410- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .48 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —

LACTOSE: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

MILK SUGAR

LEADING drug and food manufacturers have discovered hundreds of uses for Lactose (milk sugar). Almost every day this versatile material demonstrates its product-improving potential in dramatic new applications.

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF LACTOSE

For example, Lactose serves as an excellent filler and excipient for hypodermics and compressed tablets. It is soluble, uniform and does not react with active medicinal ingredients. Lactose preserves microbial cultures in a high state of viability. Its slow fermentation creates a nutritional stress on molds, promoting maximum yields of penicillin and other antibiotics. And Lactose is a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs.

ONE FULL LINE SUPPLIER

Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders filled promptly from plant or warehouse nearest you.

UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY

The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards to assure unvarying high quality and purity. Exclusive Western techniques and equipment provide maximum particle uniformity...superior results for you as a user of Lactose.

Find out how Lactose from Western can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21 F, telling us the application you are considering.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lead, White—Manganese Hypophosphite

Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots lb.22.00 -44.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.25
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
dl-Leucine dms. works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns lb. 3.25 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb .06½ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.80
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.25 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 8.50 -13.70
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb.68.00 —
expressed lb.82.00 -105.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Syn., dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 5.90
Syn., dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —

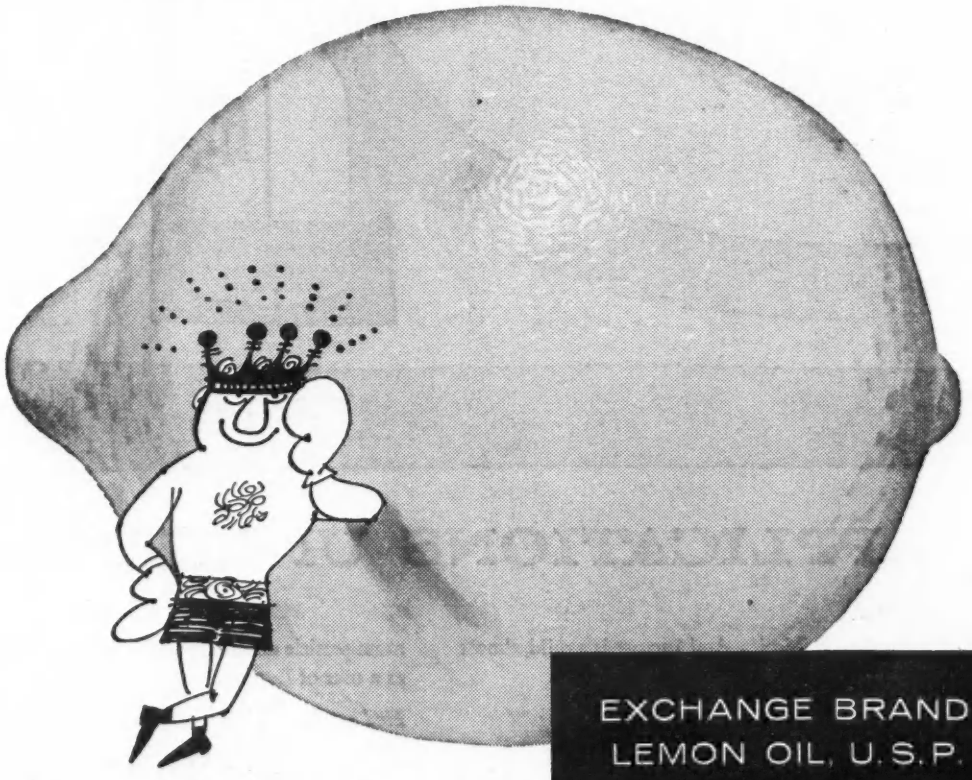
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.56.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis ton.55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l., New York lb. .1730- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1830- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1370- —
tanks, New York lb. .1520- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1560- .1580
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2330- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge comm. powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works. lb. 9.50 - —

Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.03
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.13 - 1.23
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l. works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.13 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .89 - —
Lithol-ruhine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid No. 1 boxes, c.l. lb .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls. lb. 2.40 - —
Siauw, No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb.13.50 -15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., etna., frt. equald lb. .25¾- 26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. fars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l. frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald lb .14½- 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35½- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¼- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs. c.l. ex dock, ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾- .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Merraptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08 Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 Nom.
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn., USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works, lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 229.00 -232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid dms., works lb .57 .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .83 - —
Syn. zone 1 dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon 4,000 gal. min., frt alld or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.34 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15/-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 4.15 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.30 - —
Methyl paratnion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb. 6.90 —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .02 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
paint or lacquer, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight, alld. E. lb. .09 - —

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ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
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424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.... lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .09¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1610- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - .14¾
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.30 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52½- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .09 - —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots lb 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 52.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks. tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .035 - .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-3,6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms. dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40% Be., cybs., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works. E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 62% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer cbys, extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
8-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
8-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½ seconds, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, flake or solid, tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 12.00 -15.75
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.00 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .40 - .70
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.35
lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.30
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 68 —
Verona, bls lb 35 40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloraniline (see o-Chloraniline)
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid)
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½ —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14½- .15½
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots. lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP. cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - .48
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .183 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitraniline (see p-Nitraniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 3c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.64.00 -65.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .17¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .23 - .23½
tanks lb. .21 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom. tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.33 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.38 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .25¾- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Sarawak black, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Funtuas, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .39½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp USP bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.60 - 5.10
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.60
Perchloroethylene dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

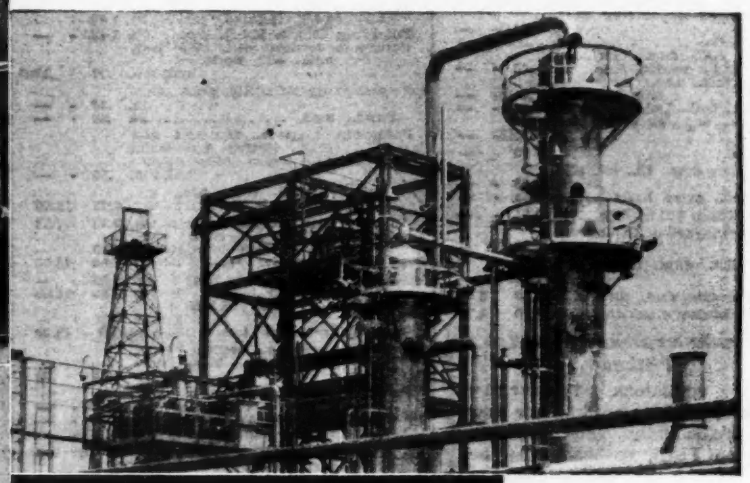
Petroleum Products

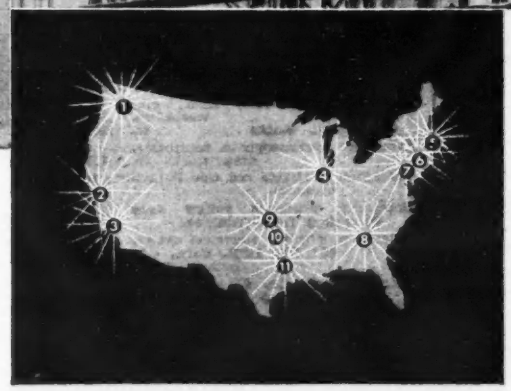
Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.23 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.25 - —
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —

Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾- .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .34
seeds, bgs. lb. .30 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 68-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12¼- —

RESEARCH
REFINING
WAREHOUSING
SALES OFFICES AND AGENT STOCKS





1. SEATTLE
2. SAN FRANCISCO
3. LOS ANGELES
4. CHICAGO
5. BOSTON
6. NEW YORK
7. PHILADELPHIA
8. ATLANTA
9. BARNSDALL
10. TULSA
11. KILGORE

THESE COMPLETE BARECO WAX FACILITES

are yours ...to help SOLVE WAX PROBLEMS LIKE THESE

LAMINATING
COATING
COMPOUNDING
SEALING
LINING
WATERPROOFING
POLISH FORMULATING
ELECTRICAL INSULATING
INK MAKING
...AND MANY OTHERS

Write and tell us about your product requirements for free wax samples and/or recommendations. This service is available to you at no cost or obligation—even to the extent of producing, if necessary, a "new" wax to meet your needs.

BARECO WAX Company
A DIVISION OF PETROLITE CORPORATION
SALES OFFICE: Box 2009, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Petrolite

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:
[illegible]

AP-58-4

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.93 - —
Resinated bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .25 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 4.63 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms. dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.24 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.50 5.03
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 4.23

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 64.00 -70.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Danish lb. .24¾- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls., dms lb .20 —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .22
Tech., calcined, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran. dms. lb. .43 —
Powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .453 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb. 1.43 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 -
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l.,
Potassium silicate, grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .750 - .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb 52½ 55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No Prices
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -56.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see PyrogalloD.
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

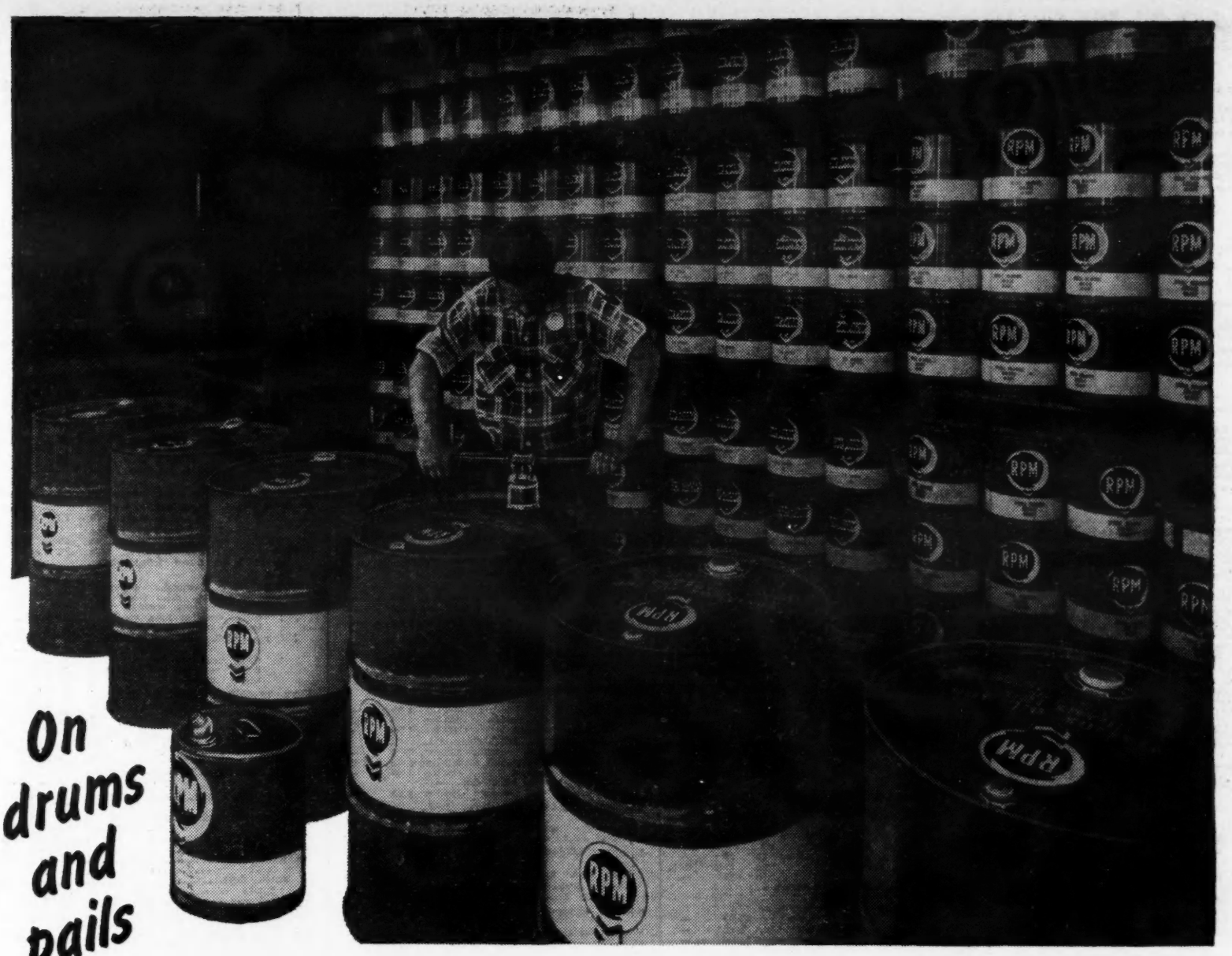
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .38 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 33.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb. 15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.40
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.10
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .14 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .63 - .66
Powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb. 11.20 -13.25
Sardine oil, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .50 .62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns lb 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, indian nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots, lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.



On drums and pails

Tri-Sure® Closures help protect the products of STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Standard Oil Company of California, using the best in crude oils, research and refining, has made "RPM" a symbol of *quality* in motor oils and aviation oils—and takes every precaution to *protect* this quality in drums and pails.

The photograph above, taken in the plant of Standard Oil Company of California, shows a group of drums equipped with Tri-Sure* Closures, and pails equipped with the Tri-Sure Reversible Spout Assembly—*quality protection* for *quality products!*

TRI-SURE CLOSURES FOR DRUMS give absolute security to steel shipping containers with an exclusive assembly of *Flange*, *Plug* and *Seal* that provides positive protection from leakage, seepage and contamination.

TRI-SURE CLOSURES FOR PAILS—including the popular Reversible Spout Assembly pictured above—offer many varieties of fittings that make pails easier to fill, ship, pour and stack.

Whatever your product or closure problem, the comprehensive line of Tri-Sure Closures for drums and pails will provide the best solution for *your* specific needs. Ask your supplier now or write for details.

Always specify

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CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
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Compañia Mexicana Tri-Sure S. A., Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. 1, London, England

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.17
Silica amorph., dry grd 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works	ton	23.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse	ton	45.00	55.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	25.00	—
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l. works	ton	15.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.22	.30½
tanks works	lb	17	—
Silver bullion, ingots ex Troy	oz.	.88⅝-	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.89½-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	—
Silver nitrate CP cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼-	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63⅝-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64½-	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP bots. dms. 1,000-oz lots	oz	1.15	—
Strong NF bots dms 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	53.00	60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls	lb.	.35	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs		1.90	—
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts 100 lbs		3.00	4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs		1.60	—
Light 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		1.85	—
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs		1.55	—
Soda caustic flake 76% dms c.l. works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.20	—
Liq. 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs		2.90	—
50% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda sal conc. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs		2.50	—
bgs. smaller lots works 100 lbs		2.80	—
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
NF, 60%, gran. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27 -	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	—
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., less than ton lots, works.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots	kilo.	11.50	—
Sodium benzoate, tech. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)			
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.09½ -	10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride tech (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride USP gran. bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms. 20-ton lots or more works.	lb	.66	
dms. smaller lots works	lb	70	73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works	lb	.27	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.28	—
Sodium chromate anhyd. fib dms. c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.14¾	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb	15¼	16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs. l.c.l.	lb	1065-	1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms.	lb	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb	.26½-	.27½
USP XIV gran. dms	lb	29½-	.30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher			
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots.	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd. dms. c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs. smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390-	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb	.1430-	—
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs		7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms.	lb	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms.	lb.	.84	—
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37	.39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works.	lb	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24¾-	—
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).			
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade bgs c.l. works. 100 lbs.		7.50	8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.89	8.45
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		5.55	—
photo grade bgs c.l. works. 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		8.05	—
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.65	5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.90	5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm	lb.	1.98	—
Sodium lactate, edible 60% cbys., dms works	lb	.25½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.19½	.20¾
tanks, dlvd	lb	18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)			
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works	ton	92.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton	150.00	—
bgs., smaller lots ex whse.	ton	155.00	—
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton	268.50	—
bgs., smaller lots. ex whse	ton	273.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works.	lb.	.19½-	—
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs		5.70	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs.		6.05	—
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55	—
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs		4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.95	—
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms. works, frt equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms. works frt alld	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)			
Sodium naphthionate bbls	lb	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works	ton	48.75	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	45.25	—
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton	49.75	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	46.25	—
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.05	7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.65	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.60	7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs. works.	100 lbs.	12.35	—
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)			
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)			
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald	lb	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	27½	.34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	26½	33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.			
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.21	—
Sodium peroxide dms c.l. t.l. dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.20½-	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	21	.21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.75	—
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.50	.51
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.53	.54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs.		7.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.35	9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald	100 lbs	7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.10	—
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.40	10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	100 lbs.	9.45	10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.00	5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c higher than bgs.			
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)			
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	100 lbs.	11.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.85	12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.37	.39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.81	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	9.21	9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.78½-	—
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.	lb.	.81½-	—
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1	100 lbs	4.10	4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 2	100 lbs	4.35	4.60
dlvd. zone 3	100 lbs	4.75	4.90
dlvd Zone 4	100 lbs	5.35	5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont. Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex			
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	—
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs	1.55	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	1.90	2.40
tanks works	100 lbs	1.20	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	3.45
tanks works	100 lbs	1.90	—
52° Be turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.65	—
Sodium silicate, liq., dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
tanks works	100 lbs	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works	ton	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.069	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. .04c. per lb higher			
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.603	.662
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works	lb.	.22	—
Sodium sulfate, NF VII. dried, powd. dms	lb.	.22½-	—
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton.	54.00	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	32.00	—
USP, cryst., fib dms	lb	.17½	.18
gran. fib dms	lb.	.17½	.18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Tech. bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bgs. t.l. same basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	.65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½-	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).			
Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¼-	—
etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
etns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14⅝-	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.37½-	—
90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½-	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.38	—
50-lb dms. l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.40	—
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.44	—
10-lb cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.56	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.70	10.10
dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	10.20	10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd.	E. lb.	1.18	Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.345	—
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35	—
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.	gal.	.32	—
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.25	—
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.43	—
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.	gal.	.32	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24	—
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.28	—
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.24	—
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.215	—
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston	gal.	.25	—
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
352°-413°F b.r. 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.32	—
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.34	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.38	.39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
dms. ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
dms., smaller lots works.	lb.	.17	—
tanks works	lb.	.15	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur.	ton.	54.00	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.10⅞-	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¾-	—
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1553-	.15⅞
tanks	lb.	.1353-	—
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1503-	.1523
tanks	lb.	.1303-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15⅜-	.15⅞
tanks	lb.	.13⅜-	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.19	.21⅛
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Single-distilled, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05¼
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls.	lb.	75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
Sperm oil bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1625-	.1650
tanks	lb.	.1450-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	3.55
Squill, white bls.	lb.	.16	.18
White, powd. bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.762	.772
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.02	1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.958	1.453
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.83	.84
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.015	1.035
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.53	—
Powd., paper bgs, c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.65	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0635-	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York.	lb.	.08¾-	.10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.15
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.18
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18¼-	.20¾
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York sol.	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.49	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms ...lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk..lb. .1260- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis..lb. .1510- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1710- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .73
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0883- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works..... lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot ..... lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms....kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms...kilo. 7.70 - 8.50
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms ..... kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms ..... kilo 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms. kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. ..... kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, coml., crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Sulfur, refd., flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.63 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works .... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ..... ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ..... ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ..... ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla..unit-ton. .93 - —

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ....ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works ....lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works .....lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works....ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works .....ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ Nom.
inedible, fancy bleachable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¼- .08⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- .07⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08 - .08⅛
special, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07¾- .07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¼- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.....lb. .13½- .16
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. 15½- 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms....lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.03 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb 1.96 2.01
Tech., dms. .... lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse...lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese, first quality same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms. c.l., same basis gal. 75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 77 - —
tanks same basis ..... gal. 65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. 49½ —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots..lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. ..... lb 40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. 70 —
Terpineol, prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .43
Extra, dms. .....lb. .41 - .70
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .73
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate dms. ..... lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. ....gram. No Prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram. No Prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

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Enduring Quality
• Way back 30 years ago the first DRYMET was introduced. The original anhydrous sodium metasilicate, it has been a favorite detergent of compounders ever since.
DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY. Pegs the pH where you want it. Gives pH CONTROL.
Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Cleveland 3, Ohio

Tetrachloroethylene—Tripropylene Glycol

Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61	—
Tetraethyl pyropnosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine cms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms	lb	3.65	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms	kilo.	40.00	—
USP, ampule grade fib. dms	kilo.	42.00	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	40.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works.	lb.	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld.	lb	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works	lb	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.33	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	—
white, cns	lb.	2.20	—
Tech., white cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.94	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00	—
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots.	kilo.	91.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.	kilo.	134.20	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.55	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	3.50	5.00
Toluene coaltar (nouse or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	.32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monony-drate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.50	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.40	—
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.00	3.10
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.13¼	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	.16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.35	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.43½	—
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.22	—

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York.. lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works.. lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red bbls. works lb. 62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms.. lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram .55 58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue jobbing types, bbls. same basis lb. .19 —
Regular types dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ 35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs.. works.... lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd E ton.125.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l. (30 tons) dlvd E ton.110.00 —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP cns t.l., f.o.b. works lb 65 —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb 35 —
Indian bgs ..... lb 29 —
dl Valine, dms., works ..... lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd. 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½ .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins..... lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.85 - —
500 lb. lots..... lb. 2.95 - —
100 lb. lots..... lb. 3.10 - —
Venetian red (mooring, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs. works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs. works ..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns..... lb.13.00 -15.50
Haitian, cs. ..... lb.10.00 -11.50
Java, cns ..... lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .13
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.58 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.24 - —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.46 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst. 1-10 gram vials. gram.215.00 —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.....lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 - —
cns. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.13 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls ... lb 1.93 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock..ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock..ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq. 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Wattle extract, solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0849- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms... gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ... ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works .... ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.44.00 - —

—Continued on page 54

IS YOUR INDUSTRY LISTED HERE?

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Laundry
Leather
Lithographing
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Optical
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Paper
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Pharmaceutical
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Porcelain Enamel
Plastics
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Printing Ink
Pyrotechnic
Refractories
Rubber
Shade Cloth
Soaps
Textile
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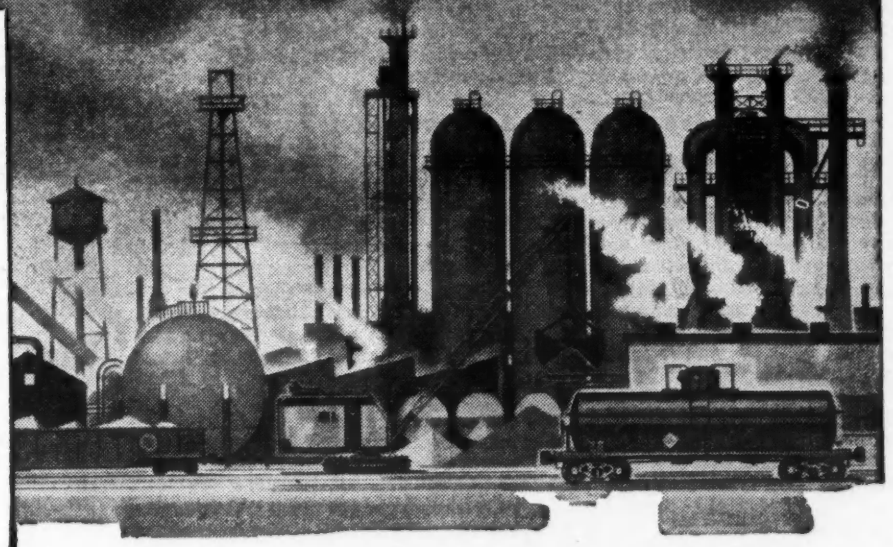
Welding Electrodes
Wall Paper



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Agricultural Chemicals
Fungicides
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Antitrust Policy Needs Revision

It was something like fifty years ago that one of the big undertakings under the federal antitrust law went through the courts. That was the "Drug Trust" case. One of its consequences was the influencing of enactment of a succession of amendments to the original Sherman act, which broadened its scope and made it far more difficult to understand—officially, as well as in business.

That consequence has been emphasized in both areas by the latest "drug trust" case, the indictment of five leaders in the manufacturing field on charges of monopolization and price-collusion in the production and sale of polio vaccine.

The courts are the place where that case must and should be tried. It is getting more than a little public "juridical" consideration; but the statutes on which it is based are so complicated in phraseology, as well as purpose, that such consideration must naturally run all over the place.

It is to be hoped that this case will get the full measure of special expert consideration by counsel and court that it deserves, and that its deciding will offer another opportunity for reviving—and completing—the frequently proposed revision of the antitrust statutes required for their universally satisfactory application to the remedying of actual evils. Those statutes can, as now, be quite reasonably interpreted to suit almost any line of thinking on what competition is, should be, or can be. Certainly it is not merely a matter of price. Everybody knows that a seller must have other attractions to get buyers if he asks more for his goods than is asked by another seller. He will not wisely ask less, because that starts a price war which is most destructive of competition.

One can get a deal of useful timely information on the perplexities—in both directions—of the accumulation of antitrust laws from the recent report to the congress and the President by the Attorney-General on policies in the newsprint industry, in which he says that "there appeared to be collusion to stifle competition, but antitrust action was difficult."

Nixon's Tour Has a Lesson for All

In, and especially behind, the experiences of Vice-President Nixon during his recent tour of South America there is a timely lesson for every member, from top to bottom, of every group in every walk in life, political, commercial, and social, in the United States. The lesson is not the same for each and every one who should learn it—and be guided by it. It is not the same with respect of the peoples of all the countries of South America. But, it must be learned in all its details and differences and applied as circumstances decree in all political, commercial, and social relations with each and all of tnose peoples.

Because the lesson to be got from what the Vice-President learned in South America is based on numerous factors and has a variety of potential and inevitable ramifications, there can be no generalization of its defining beyond making it clear that the fundamental need is for a new look from a new viewpoint with a new objective at the political, commercial, and social policies of this country with reference to South America as a whole and as many parts. From that basis the learning should proceed along the lines suggested about five years ago by President Eisenhower's brother upon the completion of his less strenuous look-see tour of South America. That advice got a goodly measure of commendation but very little acceptance for application. It is imperative that the Nixon message does not likewise fall upon barren minds.

The Vice-President learned much during his trip. In its early days, he advised the United States to get to the grassroots among the several peoples of South America with explanations of its economic problems—having especially in view the widespread feeling that the US should do as much for South America in its aid programs as it does for countries of the Eastern hemisphere under comparable conditions of need. He learned that the first thing that this country should do was to learn, to study, and to understand the economic problems of South Americans, devoting to each of their countries the specific considerate attention required to meet their respective needs.

There was some encouraging response to Mr. Nixon's first suggestion on the part of US business concerns having a definite interest in Latin-American trade, and a movement was proposed for the inviting of Latin-American business leaders to attend the annual meetings of the US concerns. It would be most helpful to have similar consideration given to having US business leaders get acquainted in the same manner with the economic processes of Latin-American businesses. A suggestion that, in view of the Nixon experiences, is quite realistic comes from a friendly Latin-American group, that the leaders of leftist and other "anti-American" groups be invited to the US and given full opportunity and assistance to learn just what is the ideology and pattern of living in this country. The suggesters made it quite clear that only in such a way can the US expect to lessen the influence of communists upon those who are socialistically inclined.

That, obviously, leads up to consideration of the overdoing since Mr. Nixon's return of the published stressing of communistic responsibility for his mistreatment. It will be wise for all in the US to take the advice of friendly Latin-Americans and open their eyes to the fact that the communists merely grasped an opportunity presented by this country's taking South Americans for granted and failing to give practical recognition to their needs for friendship, advice, and assistance. As a group of friendly Argentinians told the head of a US newspaper bureau in that country, "Mr. Nixon's tour may have the effect of a sputnik in rousing the United States into an awareness of the alarming state of our relations. Mr. Nixon came not a moment too soon. He made a great contribution toward saving the unity of the hemisphere by exposing the fact that this unity is endangered." "It is well," said Mr. Nixon upon his return, "that the trip was taken at this time, for it brought into the open the problems we face before they could get worse." It is most earnestly to be hoped and vigorously urged that the partisan congressional investigation of the Nixon tour does not wreck all the good that he has done in that connection.

The President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State are reported to be in agreement that more attention must be devoted to the governments and peoples of South America and their problems. They have decided that the southern continent shall have top priority in the construction, equipping, and application of US policy. That will be a most commendable —necessary—step. The Vice-president's report on his experiences and what they taught him can do much to promote the purpose of that decision—if it is given the attention which it demands and deserves.

While primarily political, that report is also most pertinently informative in important areas of commercial and social relationships. It is those aspects which should get the widest and deepest consideration by all groups to which they have any degree of relevancy. The policies of those groups are in large part at least fifty years behind the needs of today. The Soviets know that and are striving vigorously to take advantage of its opportunity. They are having some measure of success; but they are not getting anywhere in some of their more ambitious endeavors. They are not liked in Latin America. But, they are not giving up their efforts to infiltrate wherever they think they see a chance, and unless this country brings its policies and performances up to the needs of today in Latin America, the communistic infiltration will go on and on—and there should be no need to tell anybody what that could and would mean.

There is a lesson for every person in the United States in Mr. Nixon's report on his South American experiences and his conclusions therefrom. That lesson must be learned and practically applied with the least possible delay.

Good Use for Farm Surpluses

Three weeks ago, a four-line news item from Belgrade appeared in some newspapers in the New York metropolitan area. It attributed to Yugoslav officials a statement that floods had ruined more than 25,000 acres of crops in central Serbia and northern Macedonia. No further reference to that catastrophe has come to our notice. The world news has been filled to the brim with events of more imperative importance, including the noisy attack on Yugoslavia by Red China and the warning by Krushchev to Tito that the latter must get back into line with the communist setup.

So, it is not known whether the United States has done any thinking, planning, or moving in the direction of strengthening the Western proclivities of the Yugoslavs by way of contributions from this country's rather sizable accumulation of surplus farm products for the relief of conditions stemming from that briefly reported flood damage. It may be that such a timely and commendable procedure has been getting some official attention in Washington, but for some reason—which would not stand up with those who are so fundamentally critical of secrecy in official places—has not been attended with the fanfare and headlining customary in such instances. It could be that something has been learned from the silence of the West German press on the anti-communistic outburst by the US Secretary of State in Berlin about three weeks ago.

It certainly would be good in many necessary ways to apply the agricultural surpluses to the relieving of the plight of the Yugoslavs—if there was a flood and is a plight. That would not constitute unfair competition with agricultural export marketing, and it could have some aspect of the frequently advocated bartering on the basis of Yugoslavia's prominence as a source of medicinal and culinary herbs. Of course, the whole thing would depend for effectiveness upon its being operated with much greater efficiency—and honesty—than is alleged to have characterized much of this country's costly venturing in providing aid for more or less needy and deserving peoples on the other side of the globe.

Washington Talks It Over

United States, Eastern Europe Hold to the Old Trade Level, But There Are Some Shifts in Our Import Sources.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

While there was no significant change in the overall pattern of trade between the United States and Eastern Europe, with the exception of Poland, last year as compared with 1956, there were some interesting shifts in the sources of some of the chemical items coming to the United States from that area.

In his forty-third report to the President on export control operations, Secretary of Commerce Weeks points out that United States exports to Eastern Europe rose to $86.3 million, the highest attained since US security controls were first imposed in 1948, of which 85 percent of the value represented shipments to Poland. Imports from the area amounted to $61.3 million.

On the US import side of the trade with Eastern Europe, an outstanding development of 1957 was an increase of $2 million in shipments from Czechoslovakia and a decline of approximately $8 million in shipments from USSR. Benzene was a big item involved in both instances. Czechoslovakia stepped up its benzene shipments from $184,000 in 1956 to $1,046,000 last year, while East Germany was dropping out of this trade entirely and Russia cut back its shipments from $10,532,000 to $6,299,000 and Poland from $4,512,000 to $3,815,000.

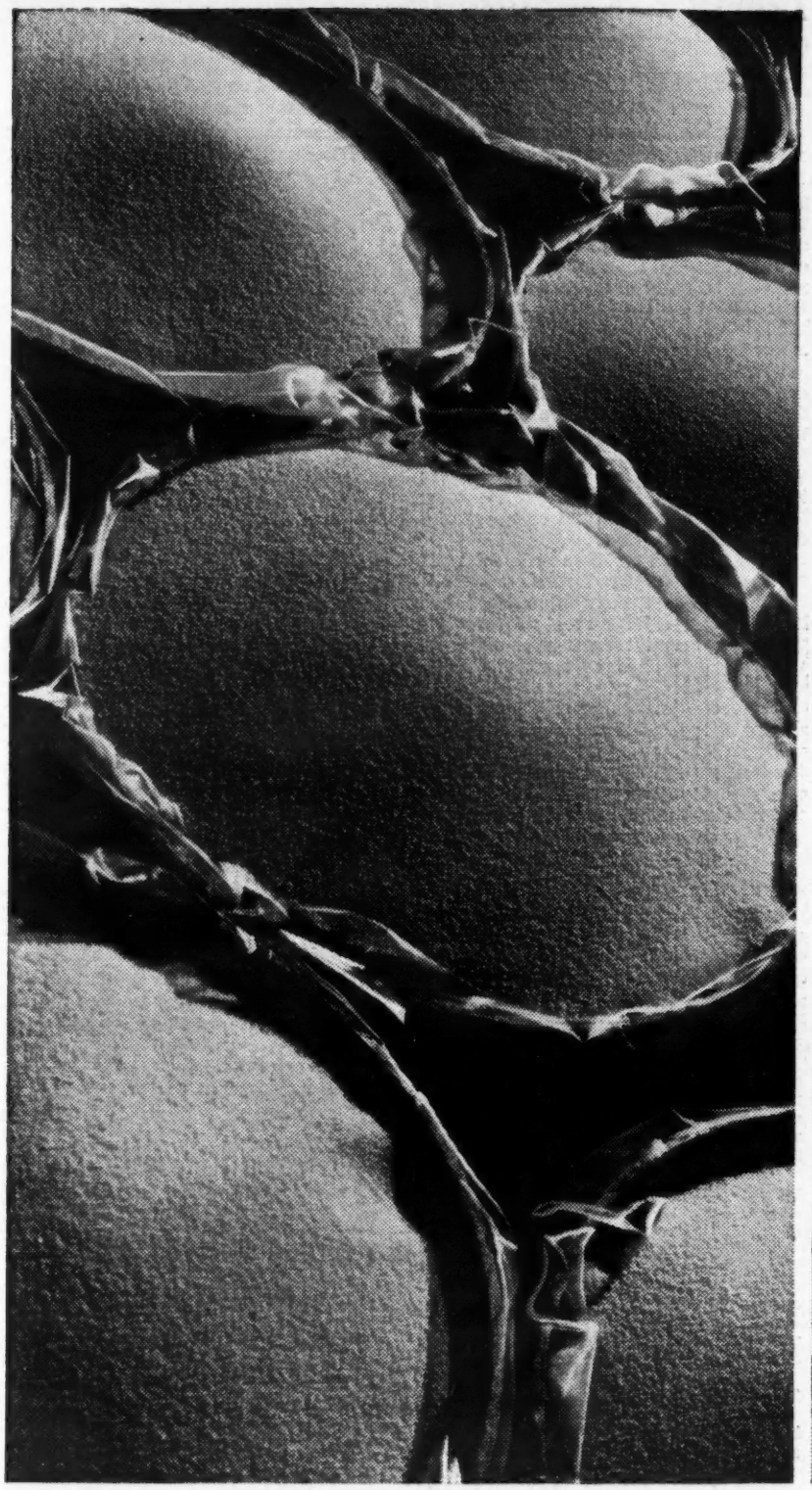
Naphthalene was another item of interest. Czechoslovakia shipped $14,000 worth of this chemical to the US in 1956, but none in 1957. Poland reduced its shipments of naphthalene from $477,000 to $246,000, but Russia's shipments to this country stepped up from $74,000 to $635,000 in the year. Russia also sent $74,000 of pyridine to this country last year but only $2,000 the year before. From East Germany we imported $46,000 of crude cresols and cresylic acid last year, but none in 1956.

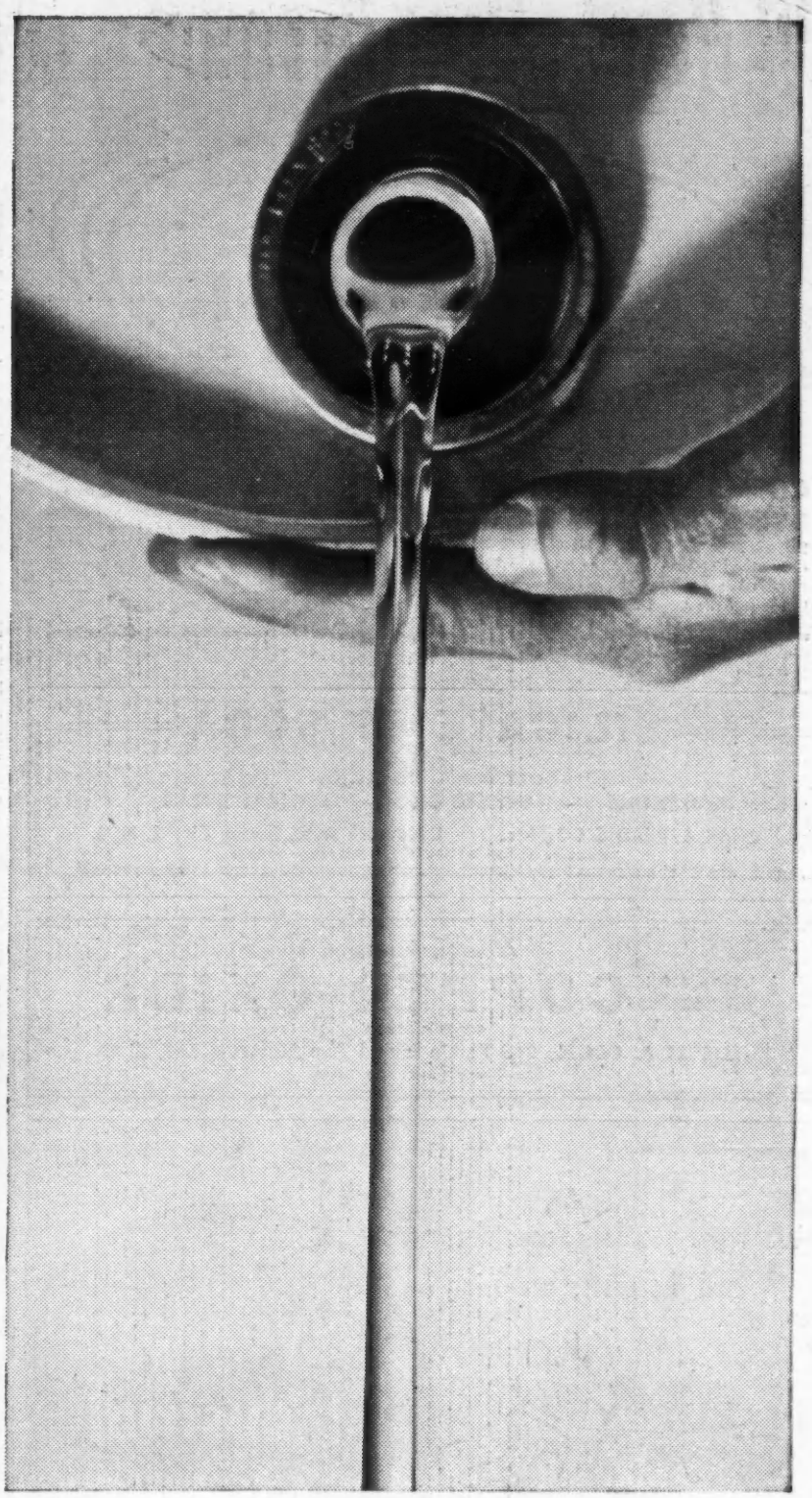
How Long to Keep Records

Chemicals and allied products industries will be interested in the May 13 issue of the *Federal Register*. Part II of that edition is a "guide to record retention requirements" which contains the latest information (as of January 1, last) on what records should be maintained and held against possible government audit and examination.

Based on official notices and regulations issued by federal agencies, the 57 page document contains 852 entries detailing the retention period for the many types of records that can be required by 10 executive departments and 16 independent agencies of the government. Each entry includes a brief description of the type of records to be kept by an activity affected by government regulation, who must keep them and, in most instances, how long they must be retained.

Periods of retention range from six months for various records required by the Fish and Wildlife Service to permanently for those required of the whaling industry by the International Whaling Commission. No retention period is indicated for about one-fourth of the items listed in the guide.





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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical business last week continued to show mild recovery from first-quarter doldrums. A moderate upturn in steel production has helped matters considerably, particularly where the mineral acids are concerned. The nonferrous metals continued in a poor market position. Stocks of copper in April were the highest on record since July, 1939. The lead position was not happy, either. Supplies of lead at the end of April rose to the highest level since mid-1938. A copper producer in Arizona reduced its output for the fifth time in eighteen months, in order to try to hold production in line with demand. An aluminum producer closed down a potline for similar reasons.

Looking back at February, production of heavy chemicals during that time reflected the status of the market during the first quarter.

Calcium carbide output dropped 14,689 tons in February from January levels. Chlorine was off 44,066 tons. Hydrochloric acid output dropped 11,600 tons.

Biggest drop was in sulfuric acid, off 137,105 tons. Other declines included: Nitric, off 38,868 tons; phosphoric, off 8,074 tons; synthetic soda ash, off 16,389 tons; natural soda ash, off 9,162 tons; electrolytic caustic soda, off 44,647 tons from the previous month.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended May 17 at 86.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 87.2 percent for the previous week, and 96.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Stannic oxide, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 7/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
104.68	104.68	104.81	104.40

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	February	*January*
Hydrochloric	66,849	81,538
Nitric	209,121	247,989
Phosphoric	135,140	143,214
Sulfuric (gross)	1,214,072	1,351,177

Hydrochloric—Producers were encouraged last week by signs of a fairly healthy upturn in steel production. It was pointed out that this could have a good effect all through the metal pickling field within the near future.

Other end uses, including neoprene, also showed signs of recovery from the slack period which has plagued industry in general for some time.

Nitric—A large portion of this acid goes for fertilizer use. At present, it is deemed too early to tell how the fertilizer season will shape up.

But industry guesses are that sales of nitrogen fertilizers could be off as much as ten percent below last year's levels.

Other end uses were moderately active. Stainless steel accounted for a good portion of deliveries. Other steel uses also improved. Organic nitration has been about steady.

Phosphoric—Food grade acid demand has shown moderate improvement, owing to the coming of the summer beverage season. Agricultural inquiry has been active, but it is not known yet what the overall picture will look like at the season's end.

Sulfuric—The more optimistic aspect of steel is expected to help this market considerably. Rayon demand has held about steady, as losses in staple fiber have been offset to a large measure by heavy production of tire cord.

The American Iron and Steel Institute last week reported production up to an estimated 1,481,000 tons from the previous week's actual output of 1,412,000 tons.

The previous week's output represented 53.2 percent of capacity. Actual production a year ago last week was 2,212,000 tons. Actual production a month ago last week was 1,270,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	Feb.	*Jan.*
Calcium carbide	66,849	81,538
Caustic soda, electro	271,270	315,917
Lime soda	37,907	37,991
Chlorine gas	267,513	311,579
Soda ash, syn	346,410	362,799
Nat.	42,804	51,966

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Sales of ammonium bicarb were judged to be running about even with last year's pace. Prices held without change.

Ammonium Chloride—There was little change in current market condition. So far this year, demand has been about the same as for the comparable period in 1957.

Calcium Chloride—Sales continue to pick up seasonally. Producers agree that they would have begun to pick up earlier this year, except that rainy weather delayed ordering for dust control on secondary roads.

Caustic Potash—This alkali is reported to be doing fairly well all through its end use pattern, with one possible exception—textiles. However, for most other applications, KOH is said to be holding its own with last year's levels.

Chlorine—Spotty improvement continues. Ordering has increased seasonally for water and sewage treatment. Chlorinated organics manufacture has picked up to some extent, although it is reported that methyl and methylene chloride output is down somewhat. Paradichlorobenzene, on the other hand, as well as other chlorinated benzenes, has revived.

Ferric Chloride—Spot prices for sewage treatment grade were not uniform last week. Earlier, a producer had boosted prices 25c. per hundred pounds on spot, and scheduled the same advance on contract to go into effect July 1.

However, as of press time Friday, the other manufacturer had given no indication that it would increase prices. It was pointed out that if the other producer goes along on the increase, it has until June 15 or thereabouts to make a decision, since fifteen days' notice is the usual period of grace for quarterly price changes.

Soda Ash—Dense ash continued to move in moderately good volume to the glass container industry for manufacture of beverage bottles for the summer season.

However, flat glass inquiry continued off, owing to the relatively slow pace of construction and the slump in auto production. Signs of an upturn in new construction, it is believed by the trade, could appreciably help this dense ash outlet in the near future.

Light ash sales were hurt by declines in aluminum production during April. Since the first of the year, however, aluminum output has not been too far below that for the corresponding period of 1957.

Sodium Nitrite — The market for this material since the first of the year has not been as active as it was for the corresponding period of 1957.

This situation is said to be due mainly to declines in the metals industry in particular, and to the business slowdown in general.

Tin Salts—Potassium stannate declined to 75c. to 82.3c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.3c. to 66.2c.; stannic chloride, 76.2c. to 77.2c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.8c. to $1.453; tin crystals, 83c. to 84c.; and sulfate, $1.015 to $1.035. Stannic oxide was higher, at $1.02 to $1.03 per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — April output declined to 128,491 tons from the March level of 137,916 tons, according to the Aluminum Association. Output in April, 1957, was 139,152 tons.

Total production for 1958 through April was off to 531,918 tons from the comparable period of 1957, during which 540,947 tons were produced.

An aluminum producer last week an-

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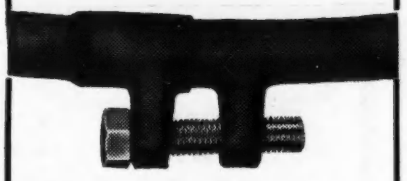

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Heavy Chemicals

nounced that it would close down one potline of an aluminum works in the south. Company spokesmen said the reason for the shutdown was to hold production more in line with demand.

Copper—A major producer ordered another 20 percent decrease in production in Arizona last week. This was the fifth cut in output in the area in eighteen months.

At the same time, the producer urged the government to set up a 4-cent tariff on imported copper, feeling that imports were a threat to domestic copper production when prices went below the 30-cent level.

Meanwhile, despite the end of a strike in Chile, custom smelters here continued to report good sales of copper at the 23¾c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Primary producers held at 25c. per pound, same basis.

Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*April*	*March*
Production:		
Crude primary	215,606	247,942
Secondary	11,847	8,972
Refined	227,083	259,157
Shipments	210,266	229,941
Stocks	501,500	493,326
United States	*April*	*March*
Production:		
Crude primary	86,014	90,336
Secondary	11,376	8,607
Refined	120,467	130,075
Shipments	81,344	78,683
Stocks	*251,099	238,641

*Highest level since July, 1939.

Lead — Refined stocks climbed during April to 143,136 tons—the highest level since 1938, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Shipments, on the other hand, dropped to 22,172 tons in April from 28,885 tons in March.

Mercury — Market continued quiet. Metal was priced at $229 to $232 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was unchanged, quoted at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal was priced at 94½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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Red Pigments Brighten

—*Continued from page 5*

says it offers several advantages over the casting method:

1. Wider variety of types of steel can be used.
2. Wire can be produced in longer lengths.
3. Copper is more uniform, varying less than 1 percent in thickness around the periphery of the wire.

DuPont expects electrolytic wire plating eventually to replace the casting and drawing method which was used exclusively up until about a year ago.

Produces Smoother Finish

The leveled plating process applies copper to a relatively rough polished surface and produces a smoother finish. In the manufacture of auto trim parts, it eliminates the steps of unracking, buffing and cleaning of the parts prior to nickel and chromium plating. Besides, duPont reports, it retains all the original copper plating and thereby provides better protection against rusting.

For both duPont's pigments and electrochemicals departments, the new Chestnut Run laboratory provides a center for research work on problems of customers, for customer visits, development work on new products and new uses for established products and training of field technical representatives.

Prior to completion of the new building, the pigments department operated separate service laboratories at Newark, N. J., and at its Newport, Del., plant. Sales service facilities for the electrochemicals department formerly were maintained at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant.

Pigments Laboratory Facilities

The pigments laboratory occupies two floors and has facilities for developing tailor-made pigments for the paint, plastics, rubber, paper, ink and other industries.

In addition, there are complete technical service facilities for titanium, silicon and niobium, also made by the pigments department.

The electrochemicals wing, on one floor, contains equipment for duplicating customers operations in the sodium, peroxygen, chlorine, vinyl and related products fields.

The new pigments-electrochemicals facility is similar architecturally to other sales development laboratories on the Chestnut Run site, operated by duPont's textile fibers, polychemicals and film departments and one operated jointly by the elastomer chemicals and organic chemicals departments.

Minerals Subsidy Program

—*Continued from page 3*

at 2½ cents per pound, for flourspar at $8 per short ton, and for tungsten at $18 per short ton. The program is to be operduring each of two successive quarters.
ated on a quarterly basis with provision for cutting off subsidy payment whenever production exceeded fixed amounts

Secretary Seaton explained that the purpose of the legislation is "to arrest the sharp downward trend in the domestic production of certain minerals and to prevent a permanent loss of productive capacity of the mines involved. The desirability of legislation along the lines proposed has been demonstrated by the decline in prices of the subject minerals and the increasing surpluses in the world market."

He added that the completion or near completion of stockpile requirements precluded justifying on a national defense basis any extension of government purchase programs involving these minerals.

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HYDRAZINE

Dow Starting Push on Polystyrene Film

—*Continued from page 3*

pete with other packaging films both in quality and price.

According to Dow, "Trycite" will sell for less than most competitive films—that is, films which are exceptionally clear and relatively stiff. Falling chiefly within this category are cellophane and acetate.

For instance, "Trycite" has been pegged at a base price of 60 cents a pound. This compares with cellophane, which is quoted at upwards of 62 cents a pound.

Furthermore, Dow points out, "Trycite" gives even greater economies because it yields more film of a given thickness per pound than does cellophane. Overall, it says, "Trycite" has about a 15 to 20 percent edge.

Other films, such as polyethylene and "Saran" (vinylidene chloride), which Dow also produces, are limp films and, therefore, are used in different applications.

Advantages Claimed for 'Trycite'

Among the advantages claimed for "Trycite" are its sparkling clarity, which Dow says is unmatched in the packaging field today, its food chemical resistance and excellent mechanical properties.

"Trycite" is a breathing film. It does not absorb moisture, distort or become brittle with age. Field tested for several years, "Trycite" reportedly has shown amazing dimensional stability, maintaining its original smoothness and lustre for the entire shelf life of the products contained.

Primary markets for "Trycite" thus far are in packaging foodstuffs (especially meats, poultry parts and bacon) and soft-foods such as handkerchiefs and hosiery.

In addition, Dow has high hopes for the film in the fields of baking, confectionery, cleaning, dairy, drugs, grocery, wearing apparel, textiles and variety items.

In addition, Dow has high hopes for the film in the fields of baking, confectionery, cleaning, dairy, drugs, grocery, wearing apparel, textilesh and variety items.

Big Future in Modifications

In the main, as Dow sees it, "Trycite's" big market potential lies in its modifications. That is, the company aims to tailor-make the film for specific uses.

"Trycite's" chief problem: it doesn't heat seal. However, Dow is doing extensive research on various treatments for the film, and soon expects to come up with several coatings which will make "Trycite" readily heat sealable and more functional for standard equipment.

Production of the new polystyrene film will be discontinued at Midland upon completion of the Cleveland plant with the exception of experimental runs.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Shipments of fertilizer chemicals despite or possibly because of the rains have been in moderate volume in recent weeks. But while deliveries were somewhat slower than anticipated earlier, trade sources believed that the lateness of plantings would necessarily keep demand active till mid-June, possibly beyond. Producers of nitrogen chemicals expected that the need for top or side dressing of crops, principally corn and cotton, in June would improve the season's sales picture considerably. The wheat crop was too far advanced to permit top dressing and ammonium nitrate sales suffered correspondingly.

Market observers differ as to what effect the weather and the soil bank program may have on fertilizer consumption this year. Some in the trade predict that tonnage will be off anywhere from 12 to 15 percent while the more conservative estimate a decline of 5 to 8 percent. But while consumption may drop off, the plant food content of fertilizers may increase or at least remain at last year's level, it's said. In the 1956-57 crop year, fertilizer usage increased only 1.3 percent while the total quantity of primary plant nutrients consumed was up 4.1 percent from the previous year, the Department of Agriculture reported.

Since the inception of the Soil Bank program, a "dislocation of fertilizer sales" has taken place, an industry spokesman remarked recently. What chemicals the farmer had previously used on crop land, he shifted to pastures thereby improving livestock feeding conditions and eliminating some of the expense of costly feed mixtures. This dislocation of sales, it was said, did not improve business but at very best maintained it effectively. However, the trade is not too certain that the Soil Bank will not adversely effect fertilizer and pesticide sales this season. They have reason to believe as they do considering that anywhere from 40 to 70 percent of the cotton acreage has been deposited in the bank.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
109.69	109.71	109.53	110.54

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The majority of producers have reported a better than average April for actual deliveries and found business in May moderate and steady. Heavy rainfall throughout most of the country has held back sales to a certain extent lately, it was said.

The need for top or side dressing fertilization of corn and cotton later this season may hypo ammonium nitrate sales and consequently make up for some of the consumption lost earlier to the weather.

Animal Protein—Dried blood declined 50c. to $7.50 per unit ton at Chicago last week. A dealer attributed the price drop to generally improved pasture feed conditions—the most favorable since 1921, according to the Crop Reporting Board—which resulted in less demand for this and similar materials for animal feed manufacture. Other postings remained unchanged.

Nitrogen Solutions—Since the beginning of April, demand for these materials from both formulators and consumers for direct application usage has been brisk and relatively steady. Some in the trade say that the continual rains have had a depressing effect on sales, however.

The Department of Agriculture reported recently that of the liquid types of chemical nitrogen materials, the use of nitrogen solutions showed the highest proportional increase (87 percent) from 109,000 tons in 1954-55 and 1955-56 to 204,000 tons in 1956-57.

Phosphate—Conditions in this area of the agricultural chemicals market are unchanged. Demand has continued moderate since mid-April, supplies ample, prices firm.

US production of phosphate rock ore amounted to more than 52 million long tons in 1956, 32 percent more than in 1955 and 15 percent above 1954, the previous record year, according to the latest information from the Mines bureau. Imports of crude phosphate in 1956, 99 percent of which were supplied by Curacao, were 6 percent below 1955. Exports, on the other hand, were 27 percent more than in the previous year and went mainly to Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada.

Pesticides

Combined output of the aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene group during the 1956-57 crop year amounted to 73,914,000 pounds against the 80,424,000 pounds of the preceding year. In 1957 use of these materials for boll weevil control, according to USDA, suffered in some areas from competition by phosphorous insecticides and calcium arsenate.

p-Dichlorobenzene—Some trade members reported a slight pickup in demand following the 2½ cents per pound reduction of April 3. They added, however, that the price cut was the result of competitive pressures within the market and not expected to broaden demand to any extent. Prices were said to be at rock bottom.

DDT—The Department of Agriculture reported that production of DDT for the crop year 1956-57 amounted to 129,730,000 pounds, about 8 million pounds less than the previous crop year. Production in the period from October 1, 1957, through January, 1958, totaled 37,269,000 pounds as opposed to 43,669,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Domestic disappearance of DDT at the producers' level in 1956-57 was about 71 million pounds.

USDA said that the approximate annual issue of DDT for US military use in various formulations as well as the technical chemical amounts to over 1 million pounds.

Pyrethrum—Imports during 1957 were valued at approximately $2½ million. Of these, $802,989 worth were extracts. The value of pyrethrum imports for the 1956 calendar year amounted to slightly less than $3 million, the Department of Agriculture noted.

In 1956, 93 percent of the imports of pyrethrum extract were supplied by British East Africa. This figure declined to 45 percent in the following year when 50 percent of the extract imported was furnished by the Belgian Congo.

US imports of pyrethrum by crop years have been fairly uniform since 1951, USDA reported, varying in the seven-year period from 6,700,000 to 8,100,000 pounds flower equivalent with an annual average of 7,385,000 pounds having a content of nearly 100,000 pounds pyrethrins.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July, 1957-February, 1958. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1958 season		1957 season		1958 season percentage change from 1957	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched.....	863,037	443,844	916,930	496,449	— 6	—11
Concentrated	577,329	503,627	460,255	461,194	+25	+ 9
Other Phosphate fertilizers.	149,847	140,769	133,726	108,583	+12	+30
Total	1,590,213	1,088,240	1,510,911	1,066,226	+ 5	+ 2

Aliphatic Organics

It is said that there are strong indications that the recession is slowing down. Many people in the organic chemicals industry are willing to go along with that statement. They have found buying interest in April and thus far in May some improvement over that of February and March but admit the unlikelihood of further sales gains in the remainder of the second quarter. One member of the trade believes that a state of equilibrium will be reached in the third quarter with inventories and prices well-adjusted to demand. Thus he feels that the way will be paved for an actual not contrived business upturn in the final three months of the year.

Business has been urged to step-up inventory buying. Undoubtedly, this would provide a swift cure to those businesses suffering from acute inventory-itis. Trade members, however, question its advisability, pointing out that one of the reasons for the current business slump is overexpansion and overproduction in many industries, including chemicals.

Prices have been the major items of news in the past month. Reductions were charted for formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, sebacic and gluconic acids. These were predominately competitive measures, according to trade members. Next schedule to get the ax, some people say, is that of methanol.

Buying of domestic crude glycerine has been limited in recent weeks. As a result, prices are considered nominal. Recent contracts for foreign crude were written at 17 cents per pound.

Demand for the majority of aliphatics is at best moderate. Acrylonitrile sales have been helped along by a spurt in demand for acrylic fibers, it's said. Buying interest on the part of two minor outlets, plastics and rubber, is quiet.

Inquiry for ethylene glycol for dynamite end-use has also picked up. And as more highway construction programs are slated for coming months, sales should continue to climb. Buying of glycol for antifreeze manufacture has started but demand here won't mature fully till later in the Summer.

By curtailing production in 1957, ethanolamines producers have to some extent brought supplies in line with demand. Output increased in February of this year and it would appear that barring further setbacks estimated production of 93 million pounds will be reached in 1958.

Acetone—Buying interest has improved in recent weeks but trade members say that sales are still off appreciably. Most of the trouble could be traced to the automotive industry where lacquer consumption continues at a low ebb. It is thought doubtful that demand will pick-up to any recognizable extent before the fourth quarter.

The tankcar price at 8½c. per pound is considered relatively firm.

Acrylonitrile—Buying interest, reflecting increased call on the part of acrylic fiber manufacturers, is considered moderate, even strong when compared with business late last Fall. Supplies, sources said, are still ample despite production cutbacks in past months.

There has been an occasional rumor about an impending price decline but trade people doubt that there will be any switch from the current 27c. per pound posting in the immediate future.

Acrylonitrile capacity in 1957 was estimated at 190 million pounds. Due to the fact that new producers are getting into the act and those in the business are at present expanding plant capacity, it's believed that capacity will approach 270 million pounds by the end of 1958.

Besides fibers, acrylonitrile also finds its way into plastics and rubber but these outlets have continued to decline in recent years. Thus it is on acrylic fibers and the continued expansion of that rapidly growing industry that the trade has based its optimistic prediction that output will reach 450 million pounds by 1965.

Ethanolamines—Production of ethanolamines in February climbed to 8,287,715 pounds from 5,987,491 in January, one of few production gains recorded by the Tariff Commission for that month. Trade sources said that increased output attested to moderate demand and possibly to the fact that the supply-balance ratio has been righted to some extent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
131.20	131.20	131.32	131.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prospects for future consumption of ethanolamines are bright. A trade member has said that production ought to reach 93 million pounds by year's end. This would be equivalent to 1956 production and 10 percent greater than that of 1957 when the industry was burdened by a large inventory carry-over. It is readily apparent, of course, that it will be some years before output catches up with capacity, currently estimated to be in the vicinity of 160 million pounds per year.

The future of diethanolamine is closely linked to detergents, both powdered and liquid. It's expected that this outlet will expand gradually as consumer acceptance of detergents continues to grow.

Ethyl Alcohol—April and May sales were not in the least bit disappointing, several large volume producers remarked recently. They readily admitted, of course, that business was not what it has been or could be but nonetheless at a good level considering the generally depressed, recession-oriented economy.

Severely cut inventories in the majority of alcohol consuming industries have prompted an increase in rush orders, a trade member mentioned two weeks ago. He thought that this might indicate that business has started the uphill climb or at least that the low point has been reached. Others in the trade believed that a definite upward trend would be evident by the fourth quarter.

Prices, reportedly, will more than likely remain at established levels indefinitely.

Production of undenatured alcohol in March was up approximately 3½ million gallons from February, and 7 million gallons from March a year ago. Total withdrawals declined 6 million gallons compared with February. However, in the earlier month almost 10 million gallons were exported.

Formaldehyde — Prices were reduced seven-tenths of a cent per pound across-the-board May 6. Competitive pressures within the market as well as excess supplies in face of waning demand were said to be the major reasons for the price cut.

It is rather generally held by trade members that the lower prices will bring about a firmer market. Few people, however, believe that buying will be stimulated to any appreciable extent.

Gluconic Acid—A major producer reduced prices on technical grade gluconic acid, effective May 13. As a result, the tankcar price became 13½c. per pound, off 3½c., the drum carlot 17c., off 1½c. per pound. Quotation on less than carlot quantities remained unchanged at 20½c.

A trade source attributed the price break to competitive pressures, process improvements, and increasing requirements for the acid.

Glycerine—There has been very limited buying of domestic crude, trade sources reported last week. As a result, the price of soaplye 80 percent at 16c. and that of saponification crude 88 percent at 17½c. per pound are considered nominal.

Considerable amounts of refined glycerine were said to be flowing overseas to meet current strong demand in Europe.

Little crude is being imported at the present time. Most recent shipments were transacted at 17c. per pound.

Itaconic Acid—A spokesman for a leading producer finds little if anything that might be termed a significant development in this area of the market. Buying interest continues moderate in face of ample supply, he said. Prices, of course, have stood pat since 1956.

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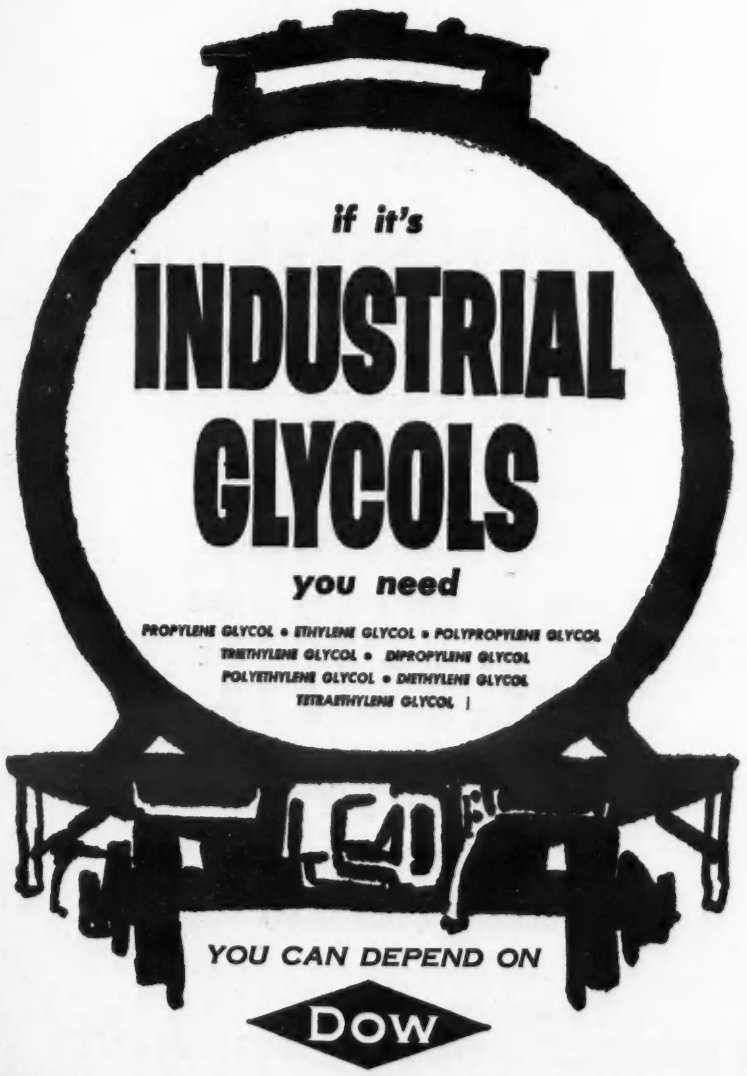

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Aliphatic Organics

material is 44c. a pound with less than carlot quantities quoted a cent higher.

Itaconic acid was first introduced in 1955 and has in the past four years found favor as a chemical intermediate. Its esters also have been used as copolymers. It's expected that its use will continue to grow gradually.

Methanol—With the reduction in the price of formaldehyde a few weeks back, the year-old debate on the question of a methanol price cut began anew. Market observers last week were loathe to predict when and how much of a reduction would be charted, but they did feel that there is a strong possibility that it will be announced soon.

Those who foresee a price cut seem to have valid grounds on which to base their prediction. Production declined 12 percent in 1957 and despite an increase in capacity some trade members believe that output in 1958 will be in the vicinity of 100 million gallons below capacity.

But there is an optimistic note. The trade hopes that there will be improved demand for anti-detonant injection fuel, a methanol water mixture which is injected into aircraft engines to obtain more power during periods of peak load (Heavy Planes, Short Runways, OPD, May 19).

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Conditions remained pretty much unchanged in this area of the organic chemicals market last week. Sources said that buying was limited and in the majority of cases for immediate consumption. Still the major deterrant to sales was the slow rate of auto production and the corresponding decline in lacquer consumption.

Demand for furniture lacquers is at best moderate, it was said, reflecting waning consumer interest in hardgoods generally.

The price structure is termed stable despite the fact that supplies have grown as buying declined. In tankcars, MEK is quoted at 12½c. per pound, delivered.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses strengthened slightly in southeastern states, but were barely steady in the Gulf and Midwest during the week ended May 20. New Orleans prices were unchanged to a ¼c. per gallon lower. Trading, generally, was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap molasses shipments to the US mainland during April amounted to 393,642 gallons.

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute has recommended production of 5.6 million Spanish long-tons of raw sugar this season, an increase of 100,000 tons over the previous goal, according to trade reports. This production, if materialized, would result in an increase of about 4 million gallons of blackstrap.

Paraformaldehyde—Since paraformaldehyde flake is competitive with aqueous formaldehyde, a leading producer of the former found it necessary to reduce prices to a comparable level. The price cut amounted to 1.70c. per pound and went into effect May 8. It is not expected to stimulate sales to any great extent.

Atlas Stepping

—Continued from page 5

research program was taken in 1916 with the building of the Reynolds Experiment Laboratory in Tamaqua, Pa.

The unit which was dedicated last week before a large gathering of chemical industry notables and government figures, including Delaware Governor J. Caleb Boggs, is a two-story and partial basement structure, L-shaped in design and containing 70,000 square feet of floor space.

The center section of the building contains the reception room and offices for the directors of the two departments. The chemical research department, of which Dr. Walter H. C. Rueggeberg is director, occupies the north wing of the building; the chemicals division's product development department occupies the south wing.

Conduct Long-Range Research

The chemical research department, responsible for Atlas' company-wide basic research program, conducts long-range research on various raw materials, chemical reactions, and scientific concepts designed to discover new products and processes for the company.

In addition, it carries out shorter-range research for the operating divisions that has clearly defined commercial objectives closely related to present process and markets.

The primary goal of the chemical research department is to enhance the company's future technical and financial position through the discovery and application of new products, processes, and theories.

The department also is responsible for Atlas atomic research interests, through Industrial Reactor Laboratories, Inc., near Plainsboro, N. J., which Atlas and nine other leading companies are sponsoring.

The product development department, under the direction of F. Faxon Ogden, is responsible for finding new uses for Atlas products and new products to serve present and future Atlas markets.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Seasonal factors continued to be the only elements prompting movement in this market last week, producers and sources here reported. LPG's, as the result of waning cold weather demand, slacked in both output and sales, while partial aromatics, microcrystalline wax, and such other petroleum derivatives used expansively in non-industrial hot weather materials, showed healthy movements.

On the whole the industrial picture remained soft and uninspired. Producers here, previously suggesting that the upturn would take place either in the fall or later this year, now concede that the first quarter of next year is the earliest likely time. Even then, there is no assurance. The present slight upturn in the economy—a result of seasonal hiring in the construction and other non-industrial areas of the economy—is being felt in the derivatives picture but there is no question that it is merely a transitory development and at best can only shave the top off present heavy stocks.

The amount of domestic crude that will be consumed or exported in June is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,865,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,550,000 barrels daily forecast for May. Crude runs for June are expected to run about 300,000 barrels per day above the May average. Data for March indicate total crude runs of 7,319,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 897,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for April were 7,183,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 865,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in April was 6,512,000 barrels daily with production of 6,214,000 barrels daily and a decrease in domestic crude stocks of 271,000 barrels per day. Daily average production of crude oil for the month of April was at the lowest level since 1954. According to current data, stocks of crude oil were reduced at the rate of 304,000 barrels daily during the month and at the close of the month total crude oil stocks were 276,000 barrels.

A major east coast producer cut the price of its tetraethyl lead motor and aviation antiknock compounds 2/10 aviation antiknock compounds ½ cents per pound last week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Market position of this material remained at previous levels with no prospects for change, dealers here continued to report last week. Though the general economy, primarily due to summer hiring, has taken a very slight upturn, the movement has failed to touch benzene which on the whole is employed in the more basic production levels of the economy. The automotive industry, which is the strongest source of demand for benzene, continues in the forefront of the hard hit industrial elements. At present, output is way down, and in the light of a number of factors including growing competition from overseas manufacturers, it is questionable that production will climb back up to the heights reached during the immediate post-war years. Thus, with the economy itself, as related to the benzene market, curbed somewhat from great heights, producers feel that they must re-orient themselves to the new conditions that do and will prevail. Always, in such a situation, producers must first look to new market outlets. In this lies some hope for outlet for the present heavy stockpiles of benzene.

Toluene—The market remained soft for toluene at recently reduced positions. Producers noted that the shift in price made some weeks back has virtually left the market unchanged from its previous movement levels. Competitive conditions prevail in some areas though on the whole geographical production and storage factors restrict such conditions. Though some little demand beyond present levels may be derived from gasoline manufacturers, the picture on the whole is expected to remain pretty much unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 10 totaled 274,032,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,316,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,284,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,849,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,565,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane—The American Petroleum Institute's semi-monthly report on production of propane tallied total April 16-30 output at 150,588,000 gallons as compared with the April 1-15 production figure of 116,177,000 gallons and the 131,186,000 gallons produced during the April 16-30 period of the year previous. Inventories of LPGs at plants, terminals and underground were computed by the API at 151,505,000 gallons on April 30 as compared with the 114,984,000 gallons in stock on April 15 and the 286,177,000 gallons of propane being stored on April 30 of the year previous.

Butane—Production of butane during the last two weeks of April, according to the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 68,239,000 gallons as compared with the 68,634,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and as compared with the 61,287,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of April, 1957. Inventories of butane on April 30, according to the API, were tallied at 190,647,000 gallons as compared with the 185,706,000 gallons in storage on April 15 and the 237,980,000 gallons being stored on April 30 of the year previous.

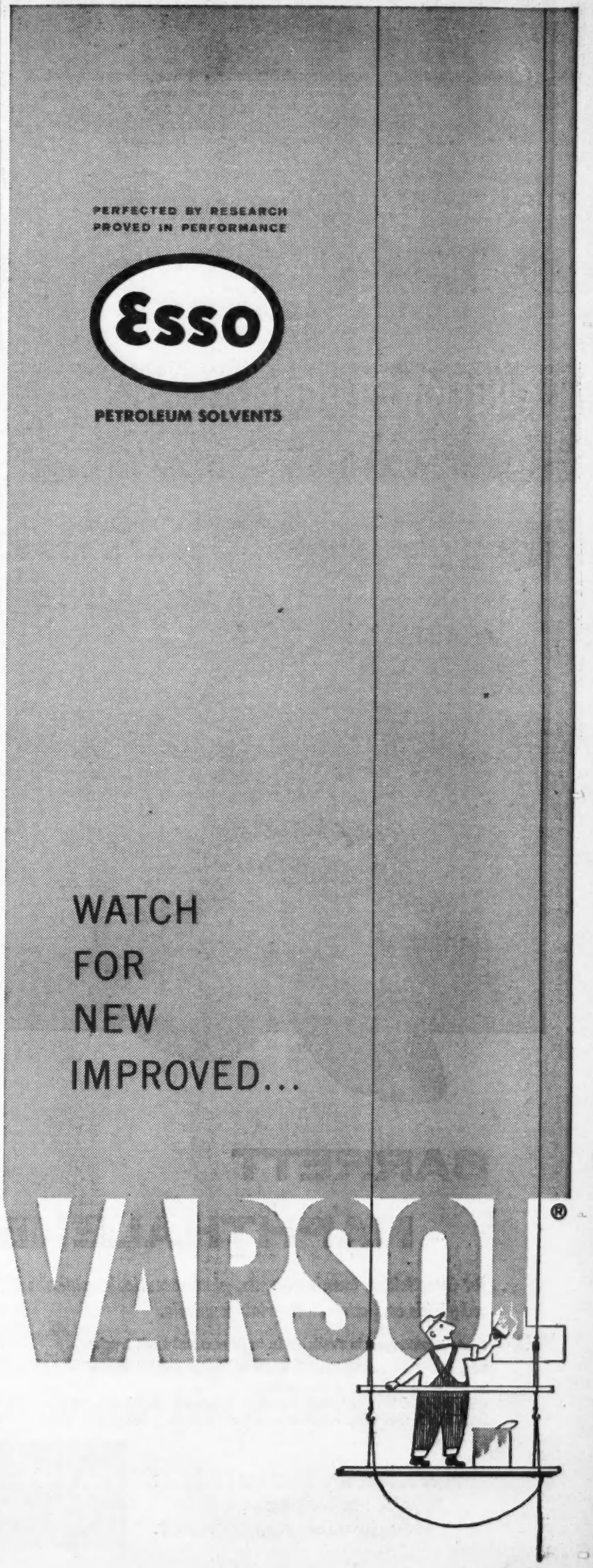
Waxes, Mineral

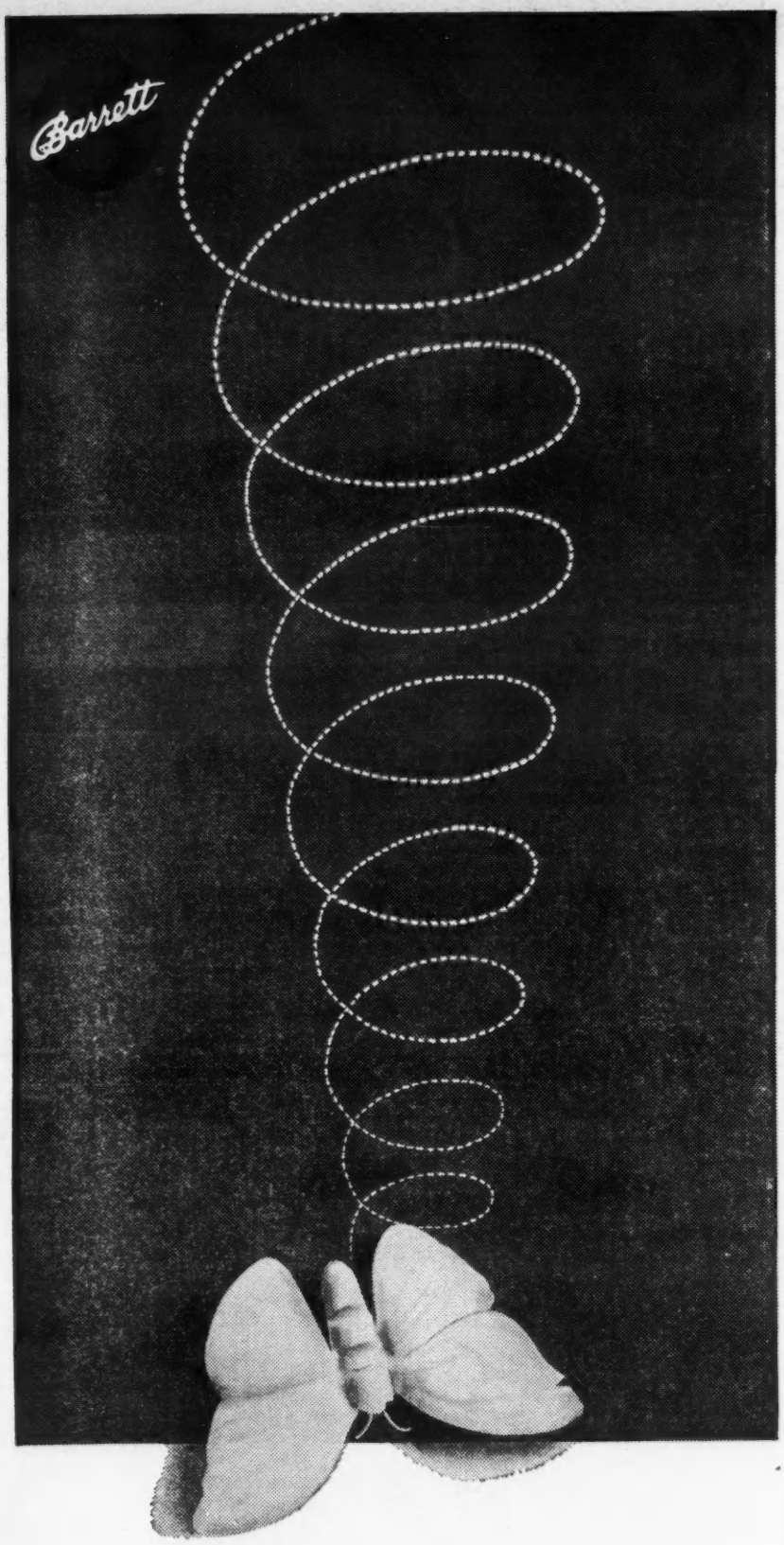
Microcrystalline—Both this material and paraffin wax continued to gather fibres of strength through the growth of the hot-weather seasonal market. Microcrystalline, through the development of new outlets for use, has made some of the strongest strides in the petroleum derivatives market during the past years. Also, of course, broadening demand for wax for coated paper and cardboard containers, both domestically and abroad, has been behind the greatest and swiftest advances made. The feeling is that with the present trends in food packaging and with microcrystallines suitability to the trend in so many areas, the strength in this market will remain for some time to come.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production of crude petroleum in the United States in February averaged 6,809,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 56,000 barrels per day from the 6,865,000 barrels per day recorded in January, according to the Bureau of Mines. States showing the greatest decline in daily production during February were California, Kansas and Illinois with decreases amounting to 28,000 barrels, 18,000 barrels and 16,000 barrels per day respectively. Slight increases were reported in some states with Texas reporting the largest increase amounting to 21,000 barrels per day.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil decreased 128,000 barrels daily to 6,692,000 barrels per day while stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 116,000 barrels daily for the month. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 285,048,000 barrels on February 28 compared with 284,539,000 barrels on January 31. Oil well completions for February totaled 1,773, and 4,780 active drilling rigs were in operation at the close of the month.





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Coal Chemicals

The most encouraging factor toward which coal chemical producers could point last week was the steadily rising curve of steel production, which after hitting the low point a month ago has been moving upward. Furnaces and coke-ovens are being lighted again, and the feeling is that business is headed on a slow but sound road back to more normal levels. If steel is increasing as a result of demand, there will be things made from that steel which will need products made from coal chemicals.

Chemical manufacturers feel that inventories have hit bottom, and several times during the quarter they have had orders showing up that they did not expect. However, as yet, there has not been enough follow-up on what appeared to be a break-through, to say that there is a positive and definite trend upward. Many feel that there is, but at this time it could hardly be described as more than a feeling.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended May 18 as 52.3 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended May 25 amounted to 1,481,000 tons, while actual output for the previous week was 1,412,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,270,000 tons, as compared with one year ago when production amounted to 2,212,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
118.13	118.13	118.10	118.19

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The tone of the benzene market from a price point of view was quite firm nationwide, so far as the general market was concerned. Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all needs but there was no significant inventory problem comparable to the situation in the fourth quarter of last year.

This was due in part to the lower steel production volume, longer cooking cycles, and consequent reduced benzene output. With steel operations gradually on the upgrade, and with more furnaces being lighted again, an increased volume of benzene output was expected in the balance of this quarter. However, there is also a steadily increasing demand for benzene derived chemicals which it is felt are likely to readily take up the increased output.

No spectacular gains in either steel output or chemical production was looked for before the end of the year, and a steadily rising gain was viewed as a healthier and more sound situation, not likely to lead to a lot of dislocations.

Cresols — Business which during the first four months of this year had not been too bad, holding up better than most coal chemicals, sluffed off unexpectedly this month. Unless a rash of orders are received at the end of the month, May would fall below April. Trading in the various grades of orthocresol was slow.

Meta-para cresol grades all during the year have been slow, and not up to the level of tar acid sales in general for the period. As of last week there was no improvement seen in the meta-para picture. The immediate outlook was one in which nothing particularly promising could be seen.

Cresylic Acid — Consumer demand for this and other tar acids departed this month from the expected and historical demand pattern. Orders were off, compared with the first four months of this year, when what was actually expected was an increase in volume. No clear cut reason could be pointed to for the drop in buying and the reverse of the usual sales pattern.

So far this year, while acid business was off some, it had held up better than most items in the coal chemical line. Some sources felt that perhaps buying during the first four months had been running ahead of consumption, and buyers were holding off now to avoid stock accumulation. However, with the supply picture being what it is, it is rather hard to imagine any buyers operating on much more than a hand-to-mouth basis.

Naphthalene—This continued to be an item of overabundance, and has been in a situation of lowered demand for many months. With some 80 percent of the end-use pattern tied to phthalic anhydride production, there was very little hope of naphthalene sales improvement until the demand for phthalic anhydride steps up. Phthalic anhydride, in turn, is dependent upon the demand for alkyd resin type finishes for automobiles, refrigerators, and other hard durable goods requiring industrial finishing.

There are certain types of finishes, such as the epoxies, and the acrylic lacquers which are invading the alkyd resin field on a competitive basis in the automotive and other fields, which will more and more cut into the total alkyd resin demand. However, this volume is not as yet a serious enough segment of the overall industrial finishes picture to too adversely affect the phthalic demand once full volume output of cars and the like gets rolling.

As it is now, however, any sudden spurt in demand would be frought with shortages and dislocations, because of the low inventory position on which most phthalic producers and consumers are operating.

Phenol—So far this year business in natural phenols has not been too bad, tending to keep up with the pattern on tar acids in general, which have been better than most coal chemical items. They are still holding up moderately well.

Synthetic phenol, however, has been slow and running at levels more in line with business volume in general, and phenolic resins and plastics in particular. Substantial exports have helped maintain business volume.

Picolines—Demand for a-picoline has been very poor all year, and no immediate improvement could be seen. Prices were unchanged. Buyers of b,g-picoline were few and far between, with demand reported as very slow.

Quinolin—This coaltar base was in the doldrums, has been for several months, and there was nothing on the immediate horizon to make it look any better. The niacin market being what it is, even captive use of quinolin for this manufacturing end use was not very interesting, and moved no substantial quantity.

Toluene—Trading was relatively quiet, and about in line with business volume generally last week. It was felt that the present price structure of 25 cents per gallon delivered, was leading to a partial recapture of certain solvent volume that had previously been lost to blended solvents. As yet there was nothing very definite along this line, but observers felt that they saw some indication of a trend in that direction.

However, even at the 25 cent per gallon figure, there were certain local geographical areas where previous price shaders were still at work. This action, however, being localized, was not immediately likely to spread, or to influence the national market to any significant degree. Production was still in excess of consumption, but with the expected Summer upturn in gasoline consumption, a considerable volume of toluene was likely to flow off into the high octane gas stream.

Xylene—There was little new to report on this item. The limited output of coke-oven producers moved promptly under contract to consumers, and additional quantities needed by industry was readily

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 25, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	418,416
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	22,937,968
Benzene	gals.	2,268,692
Coaltar	gals.	10,999,439
Crude chemical oils	gals.	288,235
Solvent nahptha crude, heavy solvents	gals.	74,383
Toluene	gals.	483,491
Xylene	gals.	139,468

available from petroleum sources. In line with all aromatic solvents, as well as the aliphatics, demand was far from normal.

Intermediates

p-Aminobenzoic Acid—Technical grade material was firm in price at $1.72 per pound, dry basis. There was no USP material commercially available, except on custom order. Technical material was showing some increased buying interest seasonally, where it gets into sun-tan lotions as an ultraviolet absorber.

Cyclohexanol—Price schedule in Zone 1 listed cyclohexanol in tankcar quantity at 24c. per pound while carlot and trucklot price was 26½c. and l.c.l. lots 27½c. per pound. Schedules for Zone 2 were 1c. per pound more. Less than standard 325-pound packing was 45c. per pound.

Dodecylbenzene—Following the move initiated in the trade, as reported the previous week, in which tankcars of this item were priced at 11.7c. per pound, this had by last week become the general price pattern.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole—This rubber accelerator, and its more popular disulfide moved readily into the rubber industry last week, but not at the volume of a year ago, simply because overall demand for tires and other rubber products were definitely off.

A new development in rubber accelerators in which highly reactive materials such as catechol can be locked in a molecular seive while the rubber mix is compounded, and not released for accelerating the cure until ready, is of considerable interest. It means that curing time can be cut substantially, permitting lower cost faster production and upping capacity of existing equipment.

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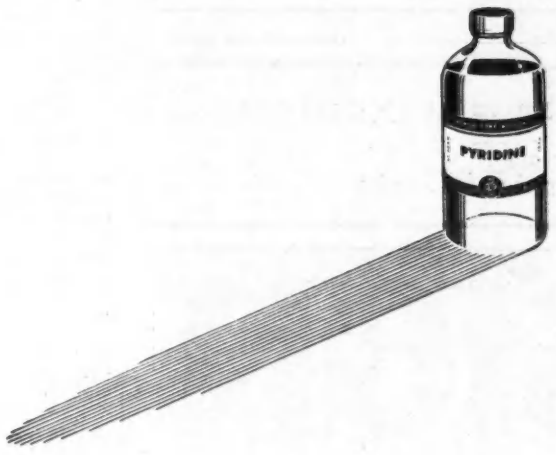

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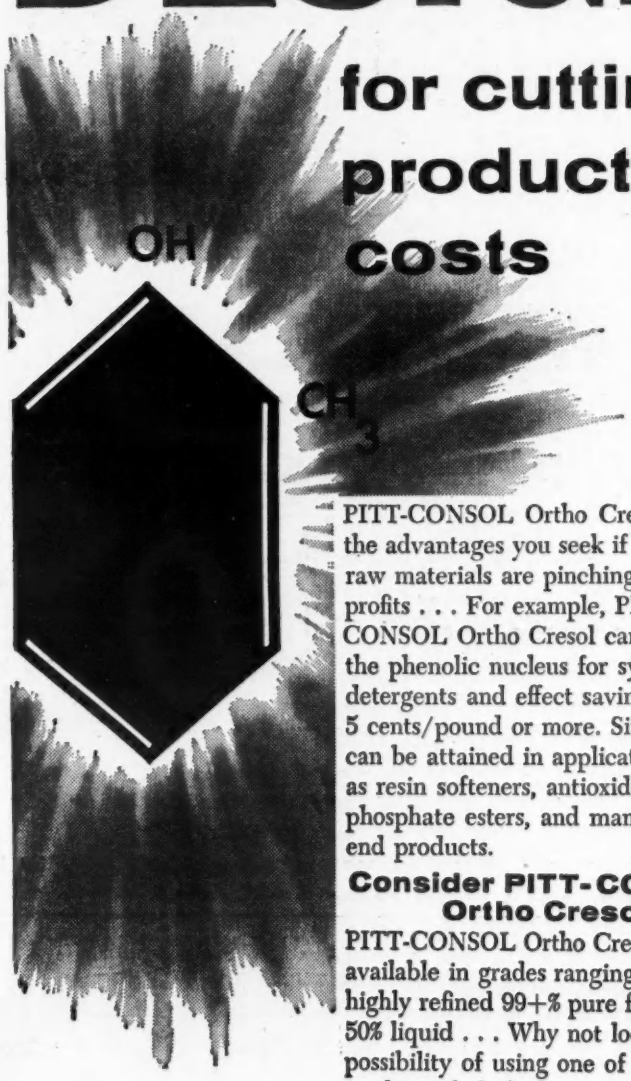

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Coal Chemicals

chol or other volatile or violent reacting accelerator inactive during the temperatures of grinding and working the rubber, and release them only when heated up to the cure temperature, resulting in a fast cure.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—This important color intermediate was quite amply available last week at $1.14 to $1.17 per pound, a price level which has been unchanged for some months. Demand has been a bit slow recently due to curtailed demand for red and maroon finishes containing pigments of the BON type. Automotive business volume has been off sharply all year, and until the output of cars steps up considerably in volume, BON color sales are apt to lag.

Styrene Monomer—While non-rubber uses of monomer have been running at seasonable volume, considering the business conditions, the business situation in rubber has been a bit adverse, and still is so. The output of cars and trucks, running only some ⅔ of the last year, has resulted in a sharp decline in demand for tires at the new car level. Replacement tires on existing cars has helped sustain the rubber tire market. However, as yet, there has been no encouraging developments in the automotive market, but a gradual step up in the months ahead was hoped for by those who watch the automotive industry closely.

Obituaries

Kurt W. Haeseler

Dr. Kurt W. Haeseler, president of American Gas & Chemicals, Inc., New York, died May 18 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

A former instructor at Columbia University, he was also previously an associate professor of chemistry at Long Island University. He had been president of American Gas since 1951.

Herbert R. Laist

Herbert R. Laist, president of H. R. Laist Company, San Francisco, Calif., died May 18 in that city.

Mr. Laist's company has represented S. B. Penick & Co., New York, on the Pacific coast since 1915. The concern also represents New York Quinine & Chemical Works.

Dr. Vsevolod N. Krivobok, supervisor of the stainless steel and heat-resistant alloy section of the development and research division of International Nickel Company, New York, died May 17 in that city. He was sixty-five years old.

William H. Shellenberger, sr., an engineer for Esso Research & Engineering Company, Linden, N.J., died May 21 in Elizabeth, N.J. He was forty-nine years old.

The Rev. George J. Shiple, professor of chemistry and director of the department of chemistry at the University of Detroit since 1931, died May 18 in Detroit, Mich. He was sixty-six years old.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was still restricted to actual requirements last week. While business was spotty, prices were maintained at current levels. Trading in chemicals was moderate for prompt needs, though deliveries against existing contracts showed some improvement. In sizing materials, potato starch continued firm for shipment from mills, as supplies were not liberal and closely held. The bulk of trading in this commodity was chiefly for spot delivery. Brazilian tapioca flour continued weak. Buying interest lagged and with shippers pressing for business offers for shipment were available at slightly lower levels. Siamese flour was quiet, but replacements were maintained at former levels. Improved business was noted in albumin egg and yolk for spot and later requirements at unchanged quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
101.79	101.79	101.85	105.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Looms in place at broad woven fabric mills in United States at end of 1957 totaled 462,278, 3 percent less than the 474,972 in place at end of 1956, according to the Census Bureau.

Cotton and man-made fiber looms in place Dec. 31, 1957, numbered 443,864 against 455,513 a year earlier, while number of woolens and worsted looms dropped from 19,389 to 18,414. Of total looms in place at end of last year, 350,109 were in cotton mills; 94,382 in synthetic and silk mills and 15,517 in woolen and worsted mills, respective declines of 2, 6 and 6 percent from looms in place at end of 1956.

Weekly average rate of fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems in March was one percent below the February rate and 22 percent below that of March, 1957, it was reported by the Census Bureau.

The weekly average raw wool consumption during March was 5,876,000 pounds (scoured basis) or 2 percent below February and 21 percent below March, 1957. Consumption of apparel class wool was one percent above the February level and 28 percent below March of last year.

Consumption of carpet class wool was 9 percent below the preceding month and 38 percent below March, 1957. Consumption during the first quarter of 1958 amounted to 26,702,000 pounds, or 35 percent below the comparable period of 1957.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Deliveries against existing continued in good demand, while new business was spotty. Market was steady. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Buying interest was limited to actual needs. Prices were without change and well held.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg — Improved trading was noted as consumers placed orders for spot, also for later requirements. Flake was well held at $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Moderate run of business was reported for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Conditions in this market remained unchanged and steady. Trading was moderate at current quotations. Pearl was held at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 681,000 bushels to 93,861,000 bushels for the week ended May 16, compared with 129,752,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Fair volume of business was reported passing for prompt delivery. Prices were without change. Stocks on spot ranged from $1.31 to $1.33 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch — Spotty demand was noted, chiefly for nearby delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Maine starch was maintained at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and Idaho material at 6.35c., f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to western points. Steady demand continued for spot delivery. Prices ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was confined to actual needs. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and refined, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis. Singapore flour for shipment was quoted at 5½c., carlots exdock, prompt.

Tapioca Flour—Liberal offers of Brazilian flour for shipment, combined with slow demand kept replacements unsettled. Medium flour was lower and available at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, and top grade at 6¾c. Siamese flour was unchanged and steady. Medium grade was quoted at 5.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.65c., same basis. Light demand was reported for stocks on spot at unchanged prices.

Tanning Materials

Trading in tanning materials was reported restricted to occasional lots for nearby shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Wattle bark has been weak of late and quotations were lower for prompt shipment, while wattle extract remained unchanged.

Quebracho Extract — Argentine-Paraguayan 1957 production of 171,000 metric tons of quebracho remained near the low level for 1956. Sales amounted to 176,000 tons, permitting a slight reduction in stocks.

The quebracho industry felt the impact of the unsuccessful program to reduce prices sharply in an attempt to recapture lost markets. This action started a price war between quebracho and mimosa interests.

The two countries produced 170,893 tons of quebracho extract in 1957, up slightly from 1956 of 169,071 tons, which was 52 percent under that produced in 1955.

Production in Argentina amounted to 142,425 tons in 1957 against 137,442 tons in 1956. Paraguay's output for these years totaled 28,448 and 31,629 tons, respectively.

Total sales of quebracho extract in 1957 amounted to 175,671 tons, of which 147,212 tons was Argentine extract, and 28,457 Paraguayan extract. Sales of quebracho extract decreased 2.7 percent from the 1956 total of 180,529 tons, whereas sales of mimosa expanded 19.9 percent as a result of the price war.

Domestic consumption amounted to 24,393 tons—24,170 and 223 tons Argentine and Paraguayan extract, respectively. Exports totaled 151,278 tons—123,042 Argentine and 28,236 Paraguayan extract.

Shipments to the United States in 1957 accounted for 53,889 tons or 36 percent of total exports, compared with 61,666 tons or 40 percent in 1956.

Other important consuming countries were Germany, which took 12,516 tons; France, 9,530; Chile, 6,922; United Kingdom, 5,926; Japan, 5,844; Poland, 5,597; and Brazil, 5.035.

Fifteen factories were in operation in Argentina and three in Paraguay in 1957. Current annual capacity is estimated at 188,000 tons, approximately 10 percent above 1957 production.

Reduction in output since 1955 to levels below world consumption permitted lowering of stocks from 100,000 tons at the end of 1956, to 85,000 tons as of December 31, 1957. The long-term outlook, however, is one of decreasing consumption with attendant discouragement and difficulties to the industry. World consumption, according to trade sources, is expected to range between 120,000 and 140,000 tons.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

It has been said that the pharmaceutical industry has felt no recession, and did not know that there was one. While this is true of those firms, a large proportion of whose business is in ethical pharmaceuticals, and the so-called wonder drug field, it has not been true all across the board. Regular line pharmaceutical products, those handled in bulk, have so far this year been generally slow, but not poor. A good picture of the fine chemical and bulk pharmaceutical field would be to describe it as somewhat under the business volume of ethical pharmaceuticals, but not as slow as has been the business level of industrial chemicals.

Last week l-lysine was cut sharply by $4 per pound, in an effort to get the material moving in large volume consumption, for example in such places as wheat proteins in the cereal field. Also the new price might step up consumption in animal feeds. The feed industry is a highly competitive one which carries a tremendous potential for drugs and related materials, but the veterinary side of the marketing picture is utterly different than drug marketing to the pharmaceutical industry. It is one of keen competition, and involves cut pricing and individual negotiation. This applies to hormones, feed supplements, antibiotics, tranquilizers, and the whole spectrum.

As reported in the previous issue, iodides and iodates were cut sharply in price, but this was merely a matter of adjusting quoted price schedules to levels which had long been in trading effect in the feed industry.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
l-Lysine, $4 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
63.14	63.19	63.21	63.84

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetophenetidin—With the advent of warmer weather, this month saw the APC pill market drop seasonally and substantially. This meant a lowering of demand for acetophenetidin, as well as for aspirin and for the pharmaceutical end-use of caffeine. Caffeine will enjoy good business volume during the summer months in the beverage trade, but aspirin and acetophenetidin business will be slow until Fall.

l-Arginine — The recent sharp decline in l-lysine will have no effect on the prices of other amino acids, such as l-arginine hydrochloride, producers said. The monochloride and the glutamate remain unchanged at $60 per kilo, and the free base at $90 per kilo.

Aspirin—The seasonal decline has started in the aspirin market, but business was said to be good, when seasonal factors are taken into account. The down grade has just gotten under way, and has a good bit further to go. Supplies are abundant and will remain so until Fall.

Up until April, aspirin orders were such that manufacturers were shipping material directly from production into consuming channels with not enough lag to allow for the accumulation of inventories. April demand sluffed off enough to allow them to catch up with orders. May is allowing them to accumulate what they consider normal inventory positions, and for the rest of the Summer, trading will be very quiet.

Benzocaine — Price levels of $3.48 per pound were firmly maintained in this market. Supplies were quite abundant, and demand was reported as holding up well. This topical analgesic is extensively used in products ranging from throat lozenges to pre-shave lotions for electric shaving.

Bromides — The market was relatively quiet, and business was described as steady at hardly more than moderate volume. Sedative uses of bromides continued, and some of the sleep preparations on the market made use of bromides in combination with tranquility drugs.

Brucine—Supplies are critically short, and there appears to be no prospect of relief in the immediate future. Consumers of SD-40 specially denatured ethyl alcohol felt that the easiest way out of this serious supply situation would be for the government to allow some other more available denaturant to be used in the official formulation.

Caffeine—The pharmaceutical end-use of caffeine was seasonally declining, and will be low during the summer months, because of less demand for APC pills and the like. Improved demand from the beverage trade was expected, but this year it has seemed a bit slow in developing because of the late Spring. Just how well domestic producers will fare in the beverage trade this year was a matter for conjecture due to the import problem. Imported caffeine amounts to about a third of total U.S. consumption, and the duty is slated to be reduced further in July by another 5 percent.

Clay—There has come upon the market a new clay material for use in pharmaceutical end-uses. It is a very highly absorptive Attapulgite clay. Studies at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science indicated that this material is a better absorber of diptheria toxin than either halloysite or kaolin, and the colloidal grade some seven times better than kaolin.

Special processes have made it acceptable for pharmaceutical use with respect to freedom from arsenic and heavy metals. The regular grade is priced at 21 cents per pound in 60,000 pound quantities, 23 cents in quantities of 10,000 to 60,000 pounds, and 25 cents per pound in less than 10,000 pound quantities. The colloidal grade is priced 5 cents per pound higher than the above schedule. These prices are f.o.b. Georgia plant, packaged in 25 pound polyethylene lined multiwall bags.

Ordinary NF kaolin is currently priced at 10 cents per pound, and colloidal kaolin at 15½ cents per pound.

Iodides — Practically the entire iodide and iodate industry has followed along on the drastic price reductions reported in detail in the previous issue. These price reductions, referred to here as drastic, were not actually drastic, but rather the movement of quoted price schedules down to the level at which larger volume business, for example to the feed industry, had been moving for quite sometime.

The hope was that by reducing prices generally to the level at which competition had forced much of the business, some semblance of price listings and actual market movements might be stabilized. However, in any industry as competitive as the feed industry, there is always a marginal few who seem to be able to get business only on price, and to lose the business when prices are strictly competitive. Hence, the price structure will bear a bit of watching. This does not mean, however, that behavior of a marginal few could again break the overall market.

l-Lysine—This important amino acid was reduced sharply effective May 19 by $4.00 per pound. Under the new price schedule, quantities of 25 to 50 pounds were priced at $8 per pound, single five pound containers were priced at $10 per pound, and a single one pound package at $14.

It was felt that the new price pattern would lead to considerable expanded use in wheat based products. Such products can now be made with l-lysine monohydrochloride to significantly improve the quality of the wheat protein. Pharmaceutical manufacturers will also welcome the price change.

Methapyrilene—Demand for the hydrochloride and the fumarate salts of phenyl pyramine, or metha pyrilene, was reported as good. It is used as an antihistamine in various antihistamine preparations, and also is used in conjunction with salicylamide, sometimes with other sedatives, in over the counter sleeping tablets. The latter uses were running into nice dollar volume business.

Current price schedules on the hydrochloride stood at $27.25 per pound in 100 pound drums, $27.40 in 25 pound drums, and $27.50 in five pound packages. The fumarate salt was significantly lower priced, the 100 pound drum being quoted at $21.75 per pound, 25 pound drums at $21.90, and five pound containers at $22 per pound.

Salicylaldehyde — Price levels were steady at $1.23 per pound in carlot or

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

truckload quantities. Smaller lots were priced at $1.25 per pound. Demand was said to be fair, against quite adequate supplies.

Salicylamide—Prices were firm at $1.05 per pound in 100 pound drums. Demand was reported as fairly well sustained. One of the important props under the market is the use of salicylamide in connection with antihistamines such as methapyrilene in over the counter sleeping tablets. Supplies were amply available.

Tranquilizers—One of the most interesting prospective markets for tranquilizer drugs is in the veterinary field. For example, cattle shipped in railroad cars, or otherwise to markets, were placed in an environment utterly strange to them and full of fear producing situations. This caused cattle or other animals to lose weight substantially in transit. One of the commercially important applications of tranquilizers is to treat such live stock placing them in a mental state wherein the anxieties of unfamiliar environment does not pull off weight in transit. Such end-use could lead to a dollar volume of business far beyond any potential human tranquilizer consumption.

Veterinary marketing of drugs has become a strong factor in the business and promises to be big business in the future, whether the outlet is feeds, weight producing hormones, or what have you. It is also an area, incidentally, of keen competition, and one in which the usual drug price patterns are not likely to hold up or follow established patterns. It is strictly a volume/price type of operation, and likely to remain so. It is the nature of the farm/feed business.

Botanicals

Buying interest in botanical drugs was slow. Most buyers operated on a hand-to-mouth basis, and showed no disposition to cover future requirements by substantial ordering. Seasonally, it was a period of between crop time on many items. The new crop was not in yet, and the old crop was not finding much call.

Outlook for new crop cascara due in late May and early June was said to be good, despite adverse wet weather conditions for the gathering season. Ipecac root was tight, and any material arriving at US ports moved promptly into processing or consuming channels. The papain situation was as bad as ever —tight.

Guar Gum—This natural thickening and suspending agent has reached quite sizable industrial use because of its price advantage and its solution without heat. It is used both straight and in admixture with other thickeners.

Tragacanth Gum—No. 1 ribbons were firmly held at $3.50 per pound, with No. 2 at $3.40 and No. 3 at $3. The technical powder in barrels was priced at $1.25 per pound. This material as a suspension and thickening agent found use in applications where resistance to organic acids was important, and where it was preferred as an emulsion stabilizer. There are applications in which it can be used with other natural or synthetic products to advantage, the latter tending to lower overall product costs somewhat without sacrificing the advantages of the contained tragacanth.

Industrial Research Institute Names Officers, Directors

Industrial Research Institute has named Dr. Frederick W. Stavely president and Dr. R. W. Cairns vice-president and president-elect.

Dr. Stavely is director of chemical and physical research laboratories, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, and Dr. Cairns is director of research, Hercules Powder Company.

Vanilla Bean Business

—Continued from page 7

that in the past regulatory authorities have been busy with outright adulteration. Now, he said, they are focusing their attention on "sophisticated adulteration."

That development, he said, will put emphasis on definitions for standards of identity "and, of course, the bone of our contention, labeling."

"The flavoring industry has long deferred the research necessary for setting up the regulations required under the present food and drug law, and it is going to face future 'dilemmas' when finally adopted.

Product Labeling Ignored

"Product labeling has either been ignored, or one has merely winked an eye at its requirements in the past. No one is saying that any other flavor which simulates 'vanilla' is impure, adulterated or anything else; merely that a product using the name vanilla, be made from 'pure vanilla' flavor.

"If you want to use something else, instead of 'pure vanilla,' this is a free country—use it, but label your brain-child to show that this is the case," Mr. Schlotterer continued.

In the new era which he predicts, Mr. Schlotterer said the importer will have to do his part to accelerate the production of more vanilla.

"He must see that the supply is increased in answer to the demands made by federal regulations. We know that everyone is not going to use 'pure vanilla,' that 'imitation vanilla' labelled as such will be on the increase but at least the label will give not only a true picture but a fair picture of the bottle or package contents," he added.

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Brake Fluid Gains

—*Continued from page 7*

be attributed to the fact that the average age of passenger cars in use in 1957 was greater than in the preceding year, due in part to a drop-off in 1957 production of new automobiles.

Particularly gratifying, delegates were told, was the fact that 88 percent of the brake fluid produced in 1957 met specifications of either the Society of Automotive Engineers or the US government. That was a five percent better showing than in 1956, the association said, and indicated "progress toward elimination of hazardous, low boiling brake fluids."

A partial explanation of the increase in sale of S.A.E. specification brake fluids is the growing number of states which have legislation controlling the sale of brake fluid.

Arkansas, California, Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia now permit use only of heavy duty, 70-R1 or R-71, brake fluids, while Mississippi permits either heavy duty or moderate duty, 70-R2 or R-72, fluids.

Bug Killer Study Set

—*Continued from page 4*

there has been damaged to upland birds. In Montana, on the Yellowstone River, there has been damage to upland birds. ing application of DDT as part of the spruce budworm control program. A census of fish in seven Montana trout streams showed a loss of from 70 to 80 percent as a result of this spray."

In reporting the bill, the senate committee said that this all points up to a pressing and urgent need for research studies to provide basic information which can be used as a guide to the future development and application of such formulations. At the present time, it was stated, the effects of many formulations are not fully known or understood.

Will Work With Other Agencies

If the Department of the Interior is given the necessary go-ahead signal by congress, it expects to cooperate closely in laboratory and field investigations with other agencies of the government, such as the U. S. Forest Service. Among the pesticide-wildlife relationships listed for study are the following:

- Tests of toxicity of new insecticides for birds, mammals, and fish.
- Development of diagnostic tests to permit determinations as to whether or not animals were killed by specific insecticides or other pesticides.
- Studies of the effects on fish and wildlife of controlling the white-fringed beetle, Japanese beetle, grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, corn borer, and a host of other farm pests in all regions.
- Marsh studies on mosquito production and control in relationship to waterfowl habitat preservation. These studies would involve development of alternate methods of controlling mosquitoes, as well as testing new insecticides as to their effects on waterfowl and other desirable forms of marsh wildlife.

Upjohn Has in Mind

—*Continued from page 5*

program with efficient, modern new facilities planned for San Francisco in 1959.

- A conference hall at Brook Lodge to heighten its value as a meeting place for Upjohn salesmen and visiting groups of medical scientists.
- Remodeling of the basement area in the Portage plant for the installation of modern, high-speed computer equipment.
- Expansion of the Canadian manufacturing building.
- Construction of a new office and manufacturing building in Mexico City.
- Construction of a new office and manufacturing building in Australia.

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AMBER OIL—5 dms, Meer Corp, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—120 dms, London
ANILINE DYES—14 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
202 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
43 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
17 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
ANNNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
71 bgs, London
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
80 cks, N Trotter & Co, Hull
ANTIMONY REGULUS—70 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
529 cs, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
309 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
165 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
250 bgs, Port Sudan
250 bgs, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM SULFATE—150 cs, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—22 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
102 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
46 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Plata
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
185 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
44 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Puerto Barrios
113 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
40 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
93 bgs, Kaufmann Trading Corp, Valparaiso
103 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Crace National Bank, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BLANC FIXE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—30 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Iquitos
6 dms, George Luecders & Co, Iquitos
BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rijeka
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Wm Recht & Co, Hamburg
BRYONIA ROOT—9 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CAMPHOR—20 cs, Reich Bros Ltd, Hong Kong
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—2 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—8 cs, P H Petry, London
CARDAMOM SEED—8 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
20 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
615 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
220 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
CASEIN—2,700 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
417 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—136 dms, Electro Chemical Co, Cochin
CASSIA—833 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Saigon
CASTOR OIL—489 tons, Recife
CEDRON OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
87 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—396 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON CHIPS—104 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
CITRONELLA OIL—75 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
15 dms, A Verley & Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, Empire Trust Co, Hong Kong
25 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
25 dms, R P Dreyer, Keelung
125 dms, Keelung
50 dms, Hong Kong
CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
73 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
6 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
11 dms, O B May, Rotterdam
5 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
10 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—16 cs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
87 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—650 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CODLIVER MEAL—200 bgs, Whitmoyer International Ltd, Reykjavik
400 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—153 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—200 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
83 bkts, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CORIANDER SEED—81 bls, Heublein Inc, Genoa
CORN STARCH—540 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—7 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—1,302 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—10 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
42 cs, Hershey & Co, Takoradi
DAMMAR GUM—20 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
28 bgs, Wm H Schell, Singapore
DEXTRIN—68 bgs, Southern Adhesives Corp, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULFATE—41 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—20 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DRY COLORS—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
EARTH COLORS—1,020 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
15 dms, Hempels Marine Paints, Bremen
450 bgs, Rotterdam
ELDER FLOWERS—4 bls, Norwalk Mills, Rijeka
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—8 cs, Havre
EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Bremen
ETHOXYBENZAMIDE—1 cs, Warner Chilcott Lab, Copenhagen
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—870 bgs, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—217,775 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
209,234 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
122,153 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
107,109 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
98,977 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—3 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GARLIC POWDER—100 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—28 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
GINGER—264 bgs, C H Windshuegi, Lagos
60 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
224 bgs, Lagos
GLUE STOCK—448 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
668 bdls, A Jacobshagen, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,277 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
HEPTANOIC ACID—1 ck, H H Shipping Co, Havre
IODINE TRICHLORIDE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, Stockheimer & Harder, Havre
IRON BLUE—43 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
IRON OXIDE—1,087 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
IRON POWDER—150 cs, International Nickel Co, Liverpool
JUNIPERBERRY OIL—1 bbl, Rijeka
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Morningstar Paisley, Bombay
66 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
25 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAF OIL, DISTILLED—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Trieste
LEMON OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Polaks & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
1 dm, George Luecders & Co, Vera Cruz
10 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LIVER MEAL—948 bgs, Hamburg
LIVER PASTE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—8 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
14 dms, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
115 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—68 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
56 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
12 cs, J F Frank, Semarang
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—112 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,563 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—50 cs, North American Continental Co, Rio de Janeiro
65 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
55 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
30 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
25 cs, George Luecders & Co, Santos
MERCURIC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—2 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—120 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEG—35 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
35 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Pireaus
187 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
OREGANO LEAVES—160 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Tampico
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
111 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Salvador
68 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PALM OIL—324 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMKERNEL OIL—75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
338 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
399 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—23 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
42 cs, Mombasa
12 cs, Matadi
PARAFFIN WAX—735 cs, S Henle Inc, Kobe
PENICILLIN—2 cs, Pure Lab, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
880 bgs, Cochin
350 bgs, Singapore
720 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—112 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
125 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Kobe
130 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
172 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
22 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
22 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—219,560 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
138,589 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
28,506 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—133 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
355 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—25 dms, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—360 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
14,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, Seville
SACCHARIN—4 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAFFLOWER—31 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—6 dms, P H Petry, London
SAGO FLOUR—226 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, La Libertad
SANICLE WORT—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA CONCENTRATE—22 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME OIL—25 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
SESAME SEED—1,309 bgs, M J Golombeck, Corinto
100 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
1,123 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, San Juan del Sur
SESAME SEED, HULLED—422 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—223 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
55 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
19 kgs, Rijeka
SOAP BARK—250 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
251 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,295 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferrometal & Chemical Corp, Durban
SODIUM CYANIDE—370 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
220 dms, C Hardy, Havre
1,450 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—35 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—150 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—220 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE—7 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Southampton
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
SULFANILAMIDE—100 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Liverpool
TALC—3,800 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, F R Dolan, Bangkok
1,160 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,968 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,100 bgs, Bank of China, Keelung
TEA OF MATTE—80 cs, Meer Corp, Paranagua
THORIUM NITRATE—3 dms, Heavy Minerals Co, Havre
TOLU BALSAM—3 cs, Lomax Trading Corp, Aruba
TRAGACANTH GUM—30 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TURMERIC—160 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, L E Ransom Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Alleppey
240 bgs, Cochin
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
UVA URSI—115 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
VANILLA BEANS—39 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
32 cs, Damman & Co, Vera Cruz
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—7,398 bls, National City Bank Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—525 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
553 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,280 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
1,010 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—27 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
55 dms, Irving Trust Co, Antwerp
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
6 dms, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, I M Sobin Co, London
ZIRCON—110 dms, Mines Products Co, Lagos

Los Angeles

CASSIA—174 bls, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
259 tons, Feanza Trading Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
EARTH COLORS—2,250 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
2,205 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Huacho
GINGER—28 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
LITHOPONE—100 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
626 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—30 dms, Nehis & O'Connel, Genoa
MOLASSES—16,664 bbls, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—80 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NAPHTHALENE—170 bgs, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—36 dms, Cadiz
OREGANO—100 bgs, Callao
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
150 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Kobe
118 bgs, E A Johnson & Co, Salina Cruz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—43,193 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—93 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—4,806 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
ZINC OXIDE—600 bgs, Pigment & Chemical Co, Ltd, London
44 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—650 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
3,989 bgs, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—960 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—500 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Rohm & Haas, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
58 dms, J H Faunce, Manchester
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—298 cs, Darlington Chemical Co, Liverpool
MARJORAM—20 bgs, Lauderslager Inc, Marseille
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
200 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
2,300 bls, Copenhagen
500 bls, Bremen
750 bls, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—180,050 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
407,354 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
365,007 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
303,660 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
149,870 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
206,300 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Naples
134,262 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
116,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
POTASSIUM OXALATE—25 dms, Liverpool
RUTILE SAND—10,263 bgs, Union Carbide Corp, Brisbane
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,896 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TANNING EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,100 bgs, Bangkok
THIOMERIN—16 cs, Wyeth International Co, Santos
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,006 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,964 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—75 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—770 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—333 bgs, Antwerp
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Bremen
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Ilo
2,207 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Chimbote
3,709 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
2,128 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Callao
2,205 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Huacho
GLUE—175 bgs, London
NUTMEG—25 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Port of Spain
50 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Port of Spain
50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Port of Spain
50 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giuriani & Bros, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PEATMOSS—300 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
200 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
1,954 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,689 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
30,153 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mind Saud
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—72 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
SODIUM NITRATE—983 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—501 bgs, D M Hicks, Yokohama
TALC—1,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—820 bgs, Geismar & Co, Singapore
TUNG OIL—122 tons, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires

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- BENZOPHENONE CHLORIDE
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Pricing Policy

—Continued from page 3

these areas good faith would not be an absolute defense when the effect of a price discrimination is to eliminate competition or create a monopoly.

It is said that the amendment has a good chance of being adopted by the committee and the bill being reported to the senate for passage. No attempt was made at the meeting Monday to reach a vote on the issues, but committee aids said that this may come at today's meeting.

Of the three bills introduced by Sen. Humphrey, one is similar to the Harris bill (H. R. 10527) on which hearings held by the house committee earlier this month and soon may be reported to the house for passage. The bill proposes to establish a federal fair trade law patterned after the state laws that are being knocked down by the courts.

Objective of Humphrey Bill

The Humphrey bill (a. 3850) has the objective of authorizing resale price maintenance. It limits the right of resale price control to manufacturers having a trademarked or tradenamed product in free and open competition with simiar commodities. Enforcement would be by the injuried parties, rather than the federal government.

The second bill of Sen. Humphrey (S. 3851), is directed at loss-leader practice. Under this measure, such practices would be suppressed by making it unlawful for a retailer to sell any commodity at less than his delivered cost. As defined in the bill, the term "delivered cost" means invoice cost, less discounts, and includes all transportation costs and applicable taxes.

Enforcement With Private Parties

As in the case of the federal fair trade bill, enforcement of this bill would also lie with private parties. Such action could be taken by any person damaged by a "loss-leader practice which affects interstate commerce." The bill is similar to a bill introduced in 1952 when congress was considering the McGuire act.

Sen. Humphrey's third proposal (S. 3852) amends the Robinson-Patman act by adding a provision to prohibit "sales at unreasonably low prices where the effect is to destroy competition or to eliminate a competitor." The senator explained that this measure is intended to be a civil counterpart to a smilar provision found in the criminal prohibitions of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman act.

Aerosol Products

—Continued from page 7

units and the increasing impact of aerosols on women consumers is indicated by the jump in colognes and perfumes to a figure of 17,881,000 as compared to 8,768,000 in '56.

Medicinals and pharmaceuticals, believed to be one of the most promising new fields of aerosol packaging, more than doubled in output from 1956 to 1957 hitting a 5.8 million figure.

Growth of the aerosol industry is reflected in the following official CSMA production totals for the past 5 years as follows:

1957	390,000,000	units
1956	320,000,000	units
1955	240,000,000	units
1954	185,000,000	units
1953	140,000,000	units

Lueders Elects Director

George Lueders & Co., New York, has elected Wilfrid F. Beauchamp a director to fill the vacancy left by the late F. Weber. Mr. Beauchamp is vice-president in charge of Lueders' Montreal, Canada, branch.

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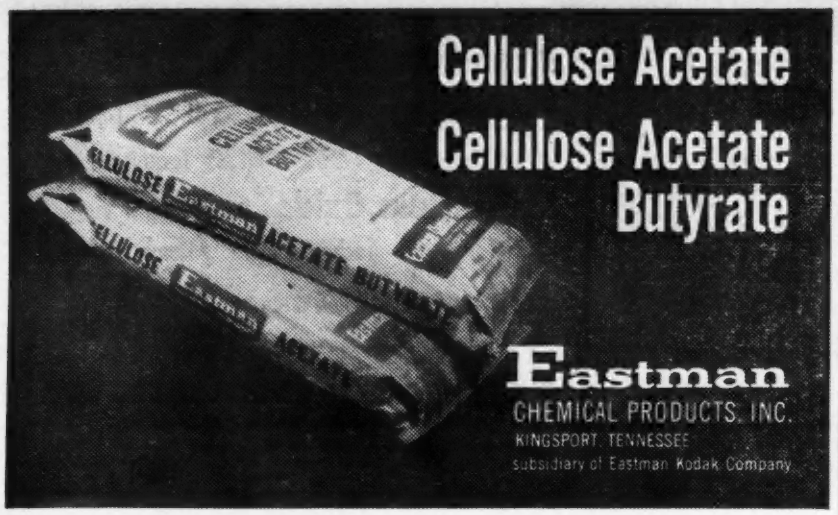

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Toronto 12, Canada
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Ivan T. Bauman Company
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St. Louis 2, Mo.
O. L. West
50 East Wynnewood Rd.
Wynnewood, Pa.
Cuyahoga Chemical Co.
2560 West 3rd Street
Cleveland, Ohio
Charles A. Little, Jr.
3182 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Harry Holland & Son, Inc.
Chicago, 6 Ill.
R. L. Kelley
Danbury, Conn.
J. M. Washburn Co.
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Arlington 74, Mass.
Palmer Supplies Co.
Times Star Bldg.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Harry Holland
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Detroit 38, Michigan
H. C. Ross
2128 No. Rosemead Blvd.
El Monte, Calif.
E. M. Walls Company
San Francisco, Calif.

Coatings Materials

Leaded zinc oxide and white lead softened in price last Monday on the heels of a decline in pig lead. The former material was marked down ⅜ cents per pound in the 35 percent grade and ½ cent in the 50 percent grade, bringing carlots down to 15⅛ cents and 15⅜ cents per pound, respectively. The move in white lead made carbonate 1 cent per pound lower at 16½ cents for carlots, sulfate 1 cent lower at 16¼ cents and silicate ½ cent lower at 15½ cents. White lead prices had undergone a prior trimming several months ago under the same circumstances, but this is the first cut to take place in the zinc oxide group in quite some time. Ordinary zinc oxides were, of course, unaffected.

Trading in pigments is still generally sluggish, but the emphasis on immediate requirements makes for an irregular market in which a wave of demand will occasionally brighten up the scene for a day or so and then subside. One trade source said he'll know the economic downturn is definitely at an end when he has substantial orders on the book for later shipment.

Shellac prices are still unchanged here, which leads observers to believe that conditions at Calcutta have begun to settle. Orange grades are meeting moderate interest at 38 cents to 39 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 36 cents to 37 cents for No. 2, and 34 cents to 35 cents for superfine. Bleached grades are moving at 46 cents for bone-dry and 56 cents for superfine in bags, 1,500 pound lots.

It was recently estimated that asbestos shipments were off about 20 percent during the first quarter from the level of a year ago due to the impact of the business recession on some of the major consuming industries. Reports on the April-May period are expected to show vast improvement over the earlier part of the year but a decline from last year's total.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic silicate, ½c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic sulfate, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, ⅜c. per lb.
Leaded, 50%, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
101.45	101.46	101.48	100.75

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—There has been no important price action in this group since the first of the year, when a number of advances were posted. Business volume this season has fluctuated between slow and moderate, with the big-volume items showing the most pronounced effects of the recession. Producers have adjusted output to the rate of demand, so that supply of most materials has stood in good balance.

Lead Pigments—Reflecting the recent decline in pig lead, white lead prices softened ½c. to 1c. per pound last Monday. Carbonate and sulfate were marked down 1c. to 16½c. and 16¼c., respectively, in carlots, while silicate was moved down ½c. to 15½c. for the paint grade in carlots.

Trade in lead pigments is still generally sluggish. With consumers stressing immediate requirements, a wave of demand will occasionally brighten up the market for a day or so and then subside. One trade source said that he'll know the downturn is definitely at an end when he has substantial orders on the book for later shipment.

Prices of red lead are steady at recently reduced levels. Material in carlots is quoted at 13¾c. per pound for 95 percent, 13.95c. for 97 percent and 14.10 for 98 percent. The stability of these prices is dependent on the market for pig lead, which is currently receiving attention from the Administration on the matter of tariff or price support protection.

Zinc Pigments—To reflect the recent decline in pig lead, producers announced reductions, effective last Monday, of ⅜c. per pound in the 35 percent grade of leaded zinc oxide and ½c. in the 50 percent grade. Under the new schedule the former material now sells at 15⅛c. per pound in carlots and 16⅛c. in smaller shipments, and the latter at 15⅜c. in carlots and 16⅜c. in smaller shipments.

Other grades of zinc oxide held unchanged at listings that have been in effect now for two years. Business volume was sluggish, as it has been through most of the season, due to low demand in the rubber industry and in some of the industrial paint accounts.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—A producer recently reported an improvement in sales to vinyl manufacturers. He noted further that all areas of the trade were showing moderate improvement with exception of suppliers to the automobile industry.

Dimethyl and diethyl are meeting fair demand at price levels that were established at the start of the year. Along with dioctyl, they are moving in a sharply competitive atmosphere. The price of DOP has survived unchanged through a year of stiff competition. Production costs have gone up, but with unfavorable market conditions prevailing, there has been no move to increase quotations.

Sebacates—Recent price postings have been firmly maintained in the trade. A month ago quotations were moved down to the following levels in tankcars: dibenzyl sebacate, down 1c. per pound to 91c.; dibutyl, down 2½c. to 65½c.; dihexyl, down 1c. to 64c.; dimethyl, down 2c. to $1.28; and dioctyl, down ¾c. to 59½c. per pound.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—During the first quarter major consumers of asbestos were hit by the recession and bought about 20 percent less material than in the same period of last year. Shipments are now at a seasonal high, but the pace is not equal to last year's. Producers have cut back production of a few grades in order to adjust to current market conditions, according to authoritative reports.

The market positions of manufactured goods have not changed since the last report. As anticipated, new brake lining equipment continues to decline proportionally to the drop in automobile production, while replacement sales move upwards. Building materials are selling well in the home improvement market, but new housing starts are relatively slow. Production of textiles and paper is considerably below rated capacity because of slack demand.

Mica—Paint and wallpaper accounts have been taking this material hand to mouth but in fair volume this season. Prices are unchanged at prevailing listings and supply is judged adequate to meet consuming requirements.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—A strong tone continued to feature the source market for Manila gums. On the local scene, dealers held the line, and there were indications that the source situation would resolve without any changes here.

Overall business volume is moving a little higher than a month ago, a dealer reports. Interest, though, is still confined to small lots for immediate shipment. Supply of all grades is amply available.

Dammar Gum—Quotations were steady and unchanged against a moderate volume of demand for immediate and nearby shipment. All grades were reported to be in good balance with current market needs.

Singapore grades held at 40c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 31¼c. to 34c. for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Siam material was quoted at 34c. to 35c. per pound.

Shellac—It looks as if source prices have settled, as local prices were still holding unchanged last week. Orange grades were quoted here at 38c. to 39c. per pound for No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached grades moved at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for superfine, in bags, 1,500 pound lots.

Although consuming interest has moved up sharply with the arrival of

Coatings Materials

warm weather, it is still lagging behind the high level of the same period last year, trade sources report. These sources expect the market to maintain a moderate pace until the summer lull, and then show a substantial recovery during the Fall season.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Offering prices in Argentina were unchanged last week and local dealers continued to quote at 19c. to 19¼c. per pound for June delivery, minimum one carlot. France was meeting this price, but due to a late flush season and political uncertainties, it was difficult to make a firm transaction.

A new process soya protein has been introduced at a price exactly competitive with the current Argentine market. Many consumers have been trying out this material, and therefore, ordering less casein. Observers feel that the new material will capture a large part of the market because it has the valuable advantage of price stability.

Naval Stores

The late arrival of spring was responsible for a decline of 32 percent in production of gum naval stores during April in comparison with the same month of last year, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. During this, the lead-off month of the 1958-59 crop year, output totaled 5,570 barrels of turpentine and 16,530 drums of rosin. Steam distilled rosin production amounted to 98,350 drums, and sulfate turpentine reached 25,010 barrels.

The crop reporting board has begun compiling and releasing statistics on tall oil rosin production. For April the total was 24,040 drums, as compared with 23,500 in March and 25,510 in April a year ago. Stocks on April 30 totaled 37,000 drums, declining from 35,300 a month ago and 25,980 on April 30, 1957.

Pine Gum—For the week ended May 10 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $24.25, as compared with $24.10 the previous week and $25.42 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 16,000 barrels, as against 14,209 the previous week and 15,354 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 10.36 gallons of turpentine and 296.7 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW,7; WG, 22; N, 32; M, 21; and K and below, 18.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 16	Mon. May 19	Tues. May 20	Wed. May 21	Thurs. May 22
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	...	$8.00
M	...	...	$7.90	...	8.00
N	$7.85	...	...	...	...
WG	8.35	...	8.19§	...	...
WW	8.75	...	8.33§	...	8.38
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	$7.63	...
N	7.80	...	...	...	...
WW	8.70	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 22)—M or better, $7.50; K or better, $7.50

Sales, USDA				
160*	160*‡	1,204*	328*	357*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5175	...	...	.51
Sales	4,000¶	...	...	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l, 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Sales confined to export. ² Late June.

Bids Wanted

Aminosalicylic acid, 49,148 bots., tabs., USP, 7½ gr., 500s, Bid No. 529, June 2, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ammonium hydroxide, 240 lbs., ACS, Bid No. 1526, June 24, Procurement Div., Atomic Energy Office, 70 Columbus Ave., N. Y. 23, N. Y.; 2,500 gals. ammonium hydroxide tech., Bid No. 288, May 28, Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Barium sulfate, 6,372 1-lb. cans, USP, 10,000 10-lb. cans same, Bid No. 455, May 29, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Chlorine, 18,000 lbs., liquid, water purification, spec. MIL-C-12460, in govern. owned cylinders, Bid No. 40, June 3, Procurement Div., 1707 at Wing Palm Beach, AFB, Fla.

Drugs, sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, sodium nitrate, Bid No. M-5-74, May 29, Supply Div., V. A. Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Glycerine, 50,000 lbs., syn., grade B, spec. OF-491A, Bid No. 117, May 28, Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Hydrochloric acid, 720 lbs., Bid No. 1526, June 24, Procurement Div., Atomic Energy Office, 70 Columbus Ave., N. Y. 23, N. Y.

Hydrogen peroxide, 900 30 gal. dms. 76%, 2,880 dms. 90% hydrogen peroxide, Bid No. 310, May 29, Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Nitric acid, 1,050 lbs., fuming, Bid No. 1526, June 24, Procurement Div. Atomic Energy Office, 70 Columbus Ave., N. Y. 23, N. Y.

Paint, 150 gals. gloss enamel syn., red enamel, brushing lacquer, Bid No. 2103 A, June 10, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.; 120 pints syn. dark blue gloss enamel, 120 pts. brown same, Bid No. M-7-18-9, June 5, Procurement Div., V.A. Hospital, Box 27, Hines, Ill.; 3,600 cans spray pigment lacquer, Bid No. R2W-829, June 6, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. SW., Washington 25, D. C.; 240 gals. bleached varnish shellac, Bid No. 12129, May 28, white and yellow traffic reflector paint, large lots, Bid No. 11851, May 28, Gen. Services Admin., Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; 7,500 gals. gray submarine enamel, 10,000 gals. alkyd vinyl resin black enamel, Bid No.4-2784, June 6, 4,200 qts. orange yellow cellulose nitrate gloss lacquer, Bid No. 4-2804, May 29, 1,680 1-gal. cans interior, sand ship enamel, 1,500 gals. blue same, Bid No. 4-2780, June 6, 600 5-gal. dms. boiled linseed oil, Bid No. 4-2811, June 5, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Potassium chloride, 3,072 bots., ACS, Bid No. 531, June 3, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Potassium dichromate, 4,240 lbs., Bid No. 531, June 3, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Procaine penicillin G, 100,000 bots., USP, Bid No. 539, May 29, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Sodium chloride, 300 100-lb. bgs., tech., for water softening units, spec. S-550, Bid No. 344, June 11, Supply Div., Naval Air Material Center, Phila. 12, Pa.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, ens. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 - —

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst. 56°-53° C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, ens. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .203 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .36 - —
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, comi., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23¼- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10¼- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works. lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 35,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works ..... lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs. lb. .82 - .88
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ens., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .33½- —

Ferro Elects Comptroller

Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected J. Robert Killpack comptroller. He fills the vacancy created on April 29 by the death of Joseph C. Wessel. Mr. Killpack joins Ferro from the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.

Paint Industry Finds Aid In Post Office Requirements

The Post Office Department is lending a helping hand to the paint industry. According to latest government figures, some 2,400 new post offices have been built over the past four years, with approximately 1,200 more new units needed and an estimated 3,000 in need of modernization or enlargement.

Flat white and light green are prescribed government colors for ceilings, while semi-gloss light and medium green are specified for walls, partitions and other surfaces. The only variation from this color scheme is that of the department's trucks which take the patriotic tones of red, white and blue.

Wilson-Martin Producing High Molecular Fatty Acid

Wilson-Martin Division of Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, is now producing a high molecular weight di-basic fatty acid tradenamed "Wilmar Di-Oleic." The fatty acid is the first in a series of derivatives being produced in a new addition to the Philadelphia plant, the company said.

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Regal Yellows

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REGAL YELLOWS, although less clean initially than conventional Chrome Yellows, show considerably less change on exposure. The result is REGAL YELLOWS show up cleaner and brighter after exterior exposure. REGAL YELLOWS are useful for exterior paints and enamels used on school buses, taxicabs, trucks, farm equipment, etc. where resistance to darkening on exposure is important.

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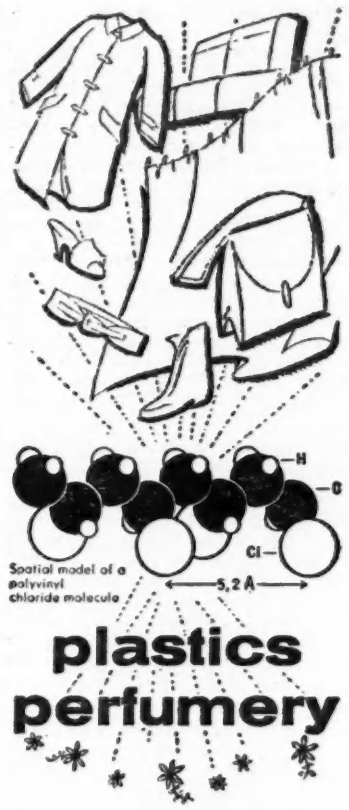

plastics perfumery

In the expanding plastics world of today, vinyls are often found in end products that have close personal contact with the consumer. Belts, purses, shower curtains, raincoats, seat covers and shoes represent an increasingly large outlet for vinyls... and in such "close-up" items malodor, caused by certain stabilizers and plasticizers, can become a definite sales deterrent. The D&O Industrial Odorant Labs have had wide experience in the development of both masking agents and fragrance additives for the highly specialized field of plastics perfuming. No line is offered...for each formulation and each process is different, and requires individual attention. Whether your vinyl product requires the masking of malodor or the addition of a pleasant, sales stimulating fragrance ...the D&O Labs are equipped to provide it for you, tailor made! Consult D&O.)

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The only notable change in the essential oils market last week was California orange oil which spurted ahead again. This was true of both coldpressed and sweet distilled oil. For both qualities this was the second such price advance since the beginning of the year. Price increases and disintegrating stocks were attributed to the depletion of orange trees in California due to construction of homes in the citrus belt. Then too, the cold wave that hit Florida in the early part of the year damaged all citrus crops and especially the orange crop. Florida orange oil remained strong but felt no further fluctuations.

Demand for seed and spice oils was moderate last week. Almond, eucalyptus, lemongrass, and petitgrain oils continued to be weak. Ginger oil felt a large price reduction caused by the softness of the spice. Palmarosa oil was fairly easy on spot with shipping prices at the primary center reduced.

Geranium oil held a strong position last week. Two weeks ago, Bourbon oil rose sharply because of a setback in the size of the new crop due to tropic storms on the Reunion Islands. Algerian geranium oil was not affected by this increase.

The aromatic chemicals scene was quiet last week. Geranium oil derivatives have not been upped in price as yet despite the oil increase. Rhodinol, however, was reported by some producers to be higher. Demand for aromatic chemicals for use in perfume compounds was fair.

Activity on the seeds and spices market was moderate last week. Cassia continued to be the strong point on the market as well as the most unpredictable. Prices spurted ahead again, and they could continue to do so. All grades are under heavy demand, and dealers are swiftly being sold out. Poppy seed also continued to follow a trend of rising prices.

Varieties of ginger were seen to be easing slightly last week as well as saffron. Pepper prices fluctuated slightly, but activity on spot was limited. Despite the lack of business on spot the market at source has remained unchanged.

According to a monthly report, the essential oils market last month in London was fairly busy. As a result of currency value changes in Brazil, prices of peppermint and rosewood oils coming from this area fell on the London market. Citronella oils were soft, and purchasing interest was slow. Another oil to lower its prices due to slacking demand was anise seed oil. Like the spot market, prices of Bourbon geranium oil have advanced due to poor weather conditions on the Reunion Islands. French lavender oil was weaker, but not enough so to affect the market. Petitgrain oil was losing value, and lower prices quoted for shipment. And finally, Spanish rosemary oil was in short supply because new crop production was less than usual.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 28c. per lb.
"B," 24c. per lb.
"C," 25c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 28c. per lb.
"B," 24c. per lb.
"C," 25c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, coldpressed, $1 per lb.
Sweet, distilled, 40c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger oil, $1.25 per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampong black, ½c. per lb.
Muntok white, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
145.65	145.58	145.50	144.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended May 16

Black pepper, 7 lots, 910 bags
Caraway seed, 2 lots, 200 bags
Cassia, 4 lots, 204 bales
Chillies, 2 lots, 296 bags
Cloves, 90 bags
Ginger, 2 lots, 129 bags
Mace, 5 lots, 132 cases
Nutmegs, 44 bags
Papain, 6 lots, 34 cases

Essential Oils

Cananga—Prices continued to display weakness as a result of softer shipping prices from the primary center. Some observers attributed the weakness to a more competitive position in ylang ylang oil. Price of native cananga oil was $7.60 to $8.10 while rectified oil held a range of $9.55 to $11.25.

Celery seed—Moderate demand, sufficient supplies, steady prices were all true of celery seed oil last week. The oil held a price range of $13.50 to $16.

Chenopodium—The oil stayed unchanged last week, sources reported. The oil was in good supply, and market was not overly active. Price of chenopodium oil (wormseed oil) ranged from $4.50 to $5.25.

Citronella—The Formosan government has set the total quantity of oil exports this year on the new crop to be harvested this month at approximately the same amount as last year. This figure will be about four million pounds. Fifty-five per cent of Formosan citronella oil is shipped annually to this country. Prices of Formosan oil were ranged from 75c. to 95c. per pound last week, dealers said.

Coriander—No shifts in prices of all varieties of this oil were noted last week. Dutch coriander oil retained a listing of $9.25. Russian coriander oil continued to hold a range of $11.50 to $12.50 per pound.

Eucalyptus—The general tone of the oil was weak as it has been for a month or so. Prices at source were said to be softer, and on spot it is a case of supply and demand. Eucalyptus oil, 70 per cent to 75 per cent, ranged from 64c. to 80c. Current prices of 80 per cent to 85 per cent oil were 71c. to 95c.

Ginger—Due to the weakness of the spice prices, ginger oil listings dropped last week. The oil fell $1.25 to a spot quote ranging from $11 to $17 per pound.

Lime—The position of this oil should be watched in view of the tight orange oil situation. Lime oil has been increasing in popularity for soft drink usage in recent years. With new beverages being developed all the time, lime oil will be in greater demand plus the fact that orange oil is almost inaccessible, and beverage makers will have to turn to lime oil along with other citrus oils for new flavors. Steady prices persisted for all grades of the oil. Distilled Mexican oil held a listing of $6.25 to $6.80 while distilled West Indian oil was priced at $6.25 to $6.75. Expressed West Indian lime oil price ranged from $8.50 to $13.70. Terpeneless lime oil was quoted at $68 while expressed terpeneless held a range of $82 to $105 per pound.

Orange—Another drastic advance in the price of California orange oil was announced last week. The increase of $1 made the price $3 to $3.35 per pound. Dealers have been allocating deliveries for several months now. Sweet distilled oil also has been advanced for the second time from 90c. to $1.25. Two situations have brought about this shrinkage in supply of both California and Florida orange oil. In California housing developments under construction in the citrus area have caused the loss of many trees. In Florida the severe frosts in the beginning of the year damaged much of the citrus crop. Florida oil was firm at the same level of $1.50 to $2.30 last week.

Palmarosa—This oil continued steady prices last week although it was reported that shipping prices from the primary center were lower. A range of $4.25 to $6 per pound was listed for palmarosa oil.

Vetiver—The oil held steady listings for all grades last week. Regular shipments are coming through from Haiti despite internal disturbance, and the price on spot was $10 to $11.50 last week. Bourbon vetiver oil continued stable at

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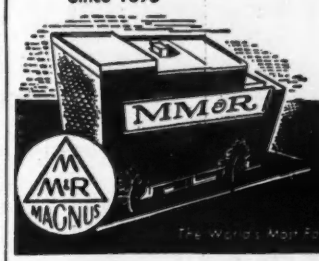

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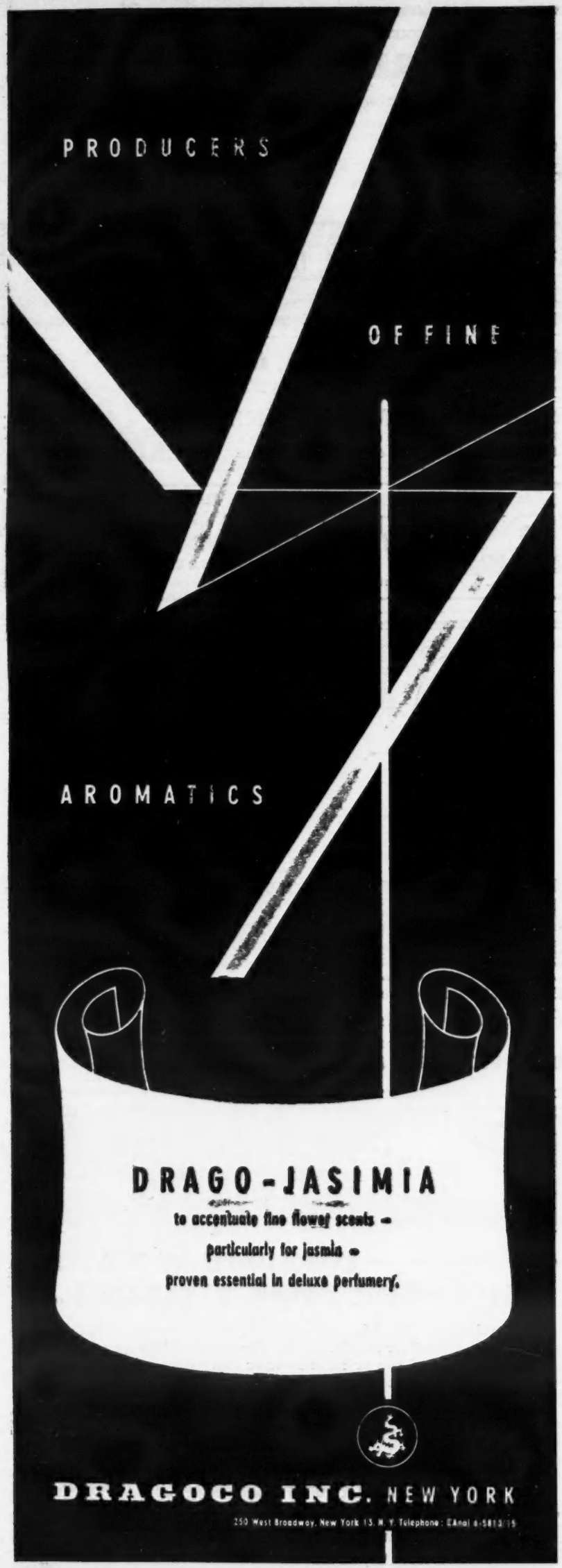

Essential Oils

$13 to $15.50, and Java grade oil held a range of $11.75 to $12.25 per pound.

Wintergreen—Prices were unchanged last week. It was reported that northern wintergreen oil was fairly scarce on spot, and prices were firm at $6.35 to $10.30. Southern wintergreen oil was in a better position and with prices lower at a range of $3.75 to $7 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—The price pattern of this aromatic chemical remained unchanged last week. Prices held a range of $2 to $2.25 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal — This aromatic chemical has held the same price pattern for almost two months now. Due to lower prices of citronella oil, derivatives had to drop prices. The current listing of hydroxycitronellal ranged from $4.80 to $5.30 per pound.

Linalool—The material continued to move in good volume last week. Prices were unchanged. Linalool, ex bois de rose, price was $4.35 to $4.65; ex lignaloe wood oil material was listed at $4.20 to $4.65. Synthetic linalool dropped a month ago. The current price was $4.40 last week.

Methyl Anthranilate — Prices were unchanged last week for this aromatic chemical. The range was reported to be $2.34 to $2.65 per pound.

Vanillin—The market was unchanged last week. Business continued at a good volume. Prices did not shift. Spot price for 100 pound fiber drums in 1,000 pound lots was $2.85, for 100 pound drums in 500 pound lots $2.95, and for 100 pound drums in 100 pound lots the listing was $3.10.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Prices advanced sharply again last week. Demand committed the better part of Batavia grades, and as time goes by, dealers are being sold out. Saigons were also under heavy demand last week. Each offer pushed prices higher, and shipping offers are becoming scarce as stocks disappear.

Batavia and Korintje cassia, grades "A," "B," and "C," all rose 28c., 24c., and 25c. per pound, respectively, to listings of 85c. for "A," 80c. for "B," and 80c. for "C" cassia.

Ginger—This material edged downward last week, sources said. Cochin ginger fell ½c. on spot to a listing of 14c. per pound. Jamaican number 3 material eased 1c. to a quote of 46c. while Nigerian split ginger dropped ½c. to a price of 14½c.

Pepper—Prices continued to fluctuate slightly last week. Slowly, however, pressure caused by heavy arrivals of late is being dissipated. The markets at source have been steady all through the inactivity of the spot market.

Malabar black pepper remained the same at 25¾c. per pound. Lampong black fell ¼c. to a spot quote of 25½c., and Sarawak black stayed the same at 25½c. Muntok white pepper eased ½c. to a new listing of 39½c. per pound.

Poppy seed—A trend of rising prices continued to hold true for poppy seed last week. This is one of the strong positions of the seeds and spices market. Dutch poppy seed advanced 1½c. per pound to a new listing of 27c. while Polish seed firmed 1c. to a spot price of 27c.

Saffron—This material declined last week, sources noted. Manchu superior quality saffron fell $2 to a listing ot $34 per pound.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

The noteworthy development in the oils and fats market last week was the sharp decline in crude coconut oil and copra due to the continued lack of business. The former dropped ½ cent per pound and copra, $8 per ton. Consuming demand for edible oils was confined to nearby delivery. Soybean oil fluctuated narrowly and closed slightly lower. Cottonseed and corn oils also were easier. Crude peanut oil was scarce and firm, while the refined grade was lower with competing oils.

Tallow and greases developed a firmer tone as a result of improved trading for dealers account at a premium, while consumer interest was limited. Offers were light and firmly held. Lard was unchanged and steady.

Demand for industrial oils continued restricted to immediate delivery. Brazilian castor oil was in modest request held at prevailing quotations. Tung oil for spot delivery was reduced to the same level of June forward deliveries. Linseed oil was quiet, but steady at the recent decline. Consumers restricted activity to withdrawals against former contracts. Buying interest for new crop crude menhaden oil continued slow. Fishing was better in the Gulf and will start shortly on the Atlantic coast.

Soybean meal continued easy and declined $1 per ton. Linseed meal demand was light, but reduced production sustained prices at unchanged levels.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that from the beginning of the PL 480 program through May 14, 1958, 74 authorizations were issued for fats and oils totaling about $366 million (including some ocean transportation costs). The breakdown by commodities follows: Soybean oil or cottonseed oil, $273 million; soybean oil or cottonseed oil or lard, $44 million; lard, $30 million; tallow or grease and other oils, $19 million. Active purchase authorizations under which purchases had not been completed as of May 14, 1958, follow: Soybean or cottonseed oil—China, Taiwan, $1,437,000; Colombia, $2,628,000; Italy, $8,484,000; Spain, $708,000 and Yugoslavia, $906,000.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Beeswax, African, crude, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $8 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Peanut oil, refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, spot, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 24, 1957
116.28	116.61	117.23	116.75

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Moderate trading was noted for nearby delivery. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery with business thereat. Domestic grades were unchanged and steady.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadephia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,578,000
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1957	330,600	310,000
Total this year	8,769,700	34,953,750
Corresponding period, 1957	11,093,800	42,714,000

Coconut—Continued quiet business and lower copra caused this market to drop sharply. Crude declined to 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May-June shipment with sales at 13½c. July and August. The New York market was lower 14¾c. tankcars, New York, nearby delivery.

Corn—Light sales of crude took place at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June-July delivery, off ¼c. Refined was lower at 17.48c., tankcars, New York basis. Trading was slow.

Cottonseed — Futures developed an easier tone last week as a result of moderate liquidation. Stop loss orders were reached and prices dropped sharply Slow consuming demand and lack of export news were contributing factors. Trade interests were on both sides. Refined salad oil was easy with crude. Tankcars were lower at 17⅜c. per pound, New York basis. There were 54 additional May tenders last week bringing the total up to 203 contracts.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 23, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
July	419	15.81	15.45	15.45S
Sept.	434	15.73	15.25	15.25S
Oct.	49	15.60	15.11	15.12@15.13
Dec.	80	15.54	15.07	15.07S
March	44	15.59	15.12	15.07@15.11
May (1959)	6	15.35	15.10	15.05@15.10

Total sales and switches, 1,022 contracts.

Crude oil was easier and slightly lower. In the Valley, 13½c. bid and 13⅝c. asked, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Southeast was nominal at 13⅞c.; 13c., Lubbock and 13⅛c., Waco.

Export declarations for the week ended May 16 follow: Crude, 363,700 pounds and refined, 198,120 pounds.

Cottonseed crushed in April totaled 254,650 tons, against 324,720 tons, in March and 278,390 tons, April last year.

Linseed — This market remained unchanged and steady at the recent slight decline. Business was confined to actual needs, while withdrawals against existing contracts moved in better volume. Raw oil was quoted at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, May-August delivery and 13.3c., September-November.

Flaxseed—Trading continued slow. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 per bushel.

Minneapolis—Trading in this market was extremely dull, bids unchanged at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers were on the sidelines much of the time, production slow. Offerings of CCC rejects were a depressing factor. Supplies in the country were held for higher prices. CCC has had no bids on its 300,000 bushels of flaxseed offered at a minimum of $3.28, f.o.b., Minneapolis or Duluth, and none are expected in view of the wide price differential. Seeding of flax was proceeding rapidly in most sections and conditions ranged from fair to excellent. Concern was expressed over lack of topsoil moisture, especially in North Dakota, subsoil conditions described as excellent. Reports indicated that about 85 percent of crop has been seeded in South Dakota, 50 to 60 percent in North Dakota. Only 10 cars traded in the spot market at Minneapolis, to-arrive bookings at a standstill. Arrivals totaled 196 cars (146 for CCC), compared with 1,036 cars a year ago. Shipped were 22 cars, against 53 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	Receipts 1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	343,000	1,865,800	36,750
Since Sept. 1	15,147,500	20,574,800	1,817,500

Oiticica—Trading was light and spotty. Market was unchanged at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Light sales were restricted to spot delivery. Interest in shipments from abroad continued slow. Greek oil was offered at $60. per 100 kilos, used drums c. and f. New York, prompt shipment and Tunisian, $57.50 to $58., new drums same basis. Spanish was quoted at $59. to $60, drums f.o.b. shipping point. Spot market was dull and easy. Greek oil ranged from $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut — Crude was scarce and firm, with trading at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Production was practically nil. Refined was at 21c., tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Demand was spotty and confined to nearby delivery. Tankcars were held 16c. per pound, New York basis. Drums were unchanged at 17½c. to 18c., spot as to quantity.

Soybean—Trading was moderate for refiners account. Crude sales ranged from 11⅛c. to 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Delivery. Refined salad was lower at 13⅝c. tankcars, New York basis. Export declarations for the week ending May 16 follow:

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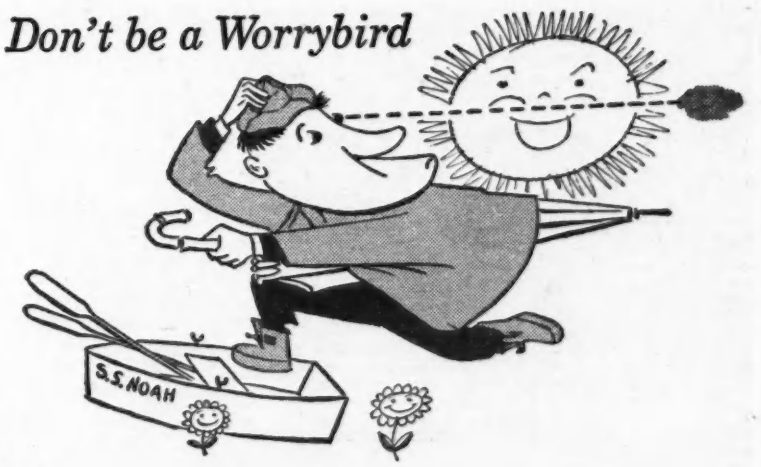

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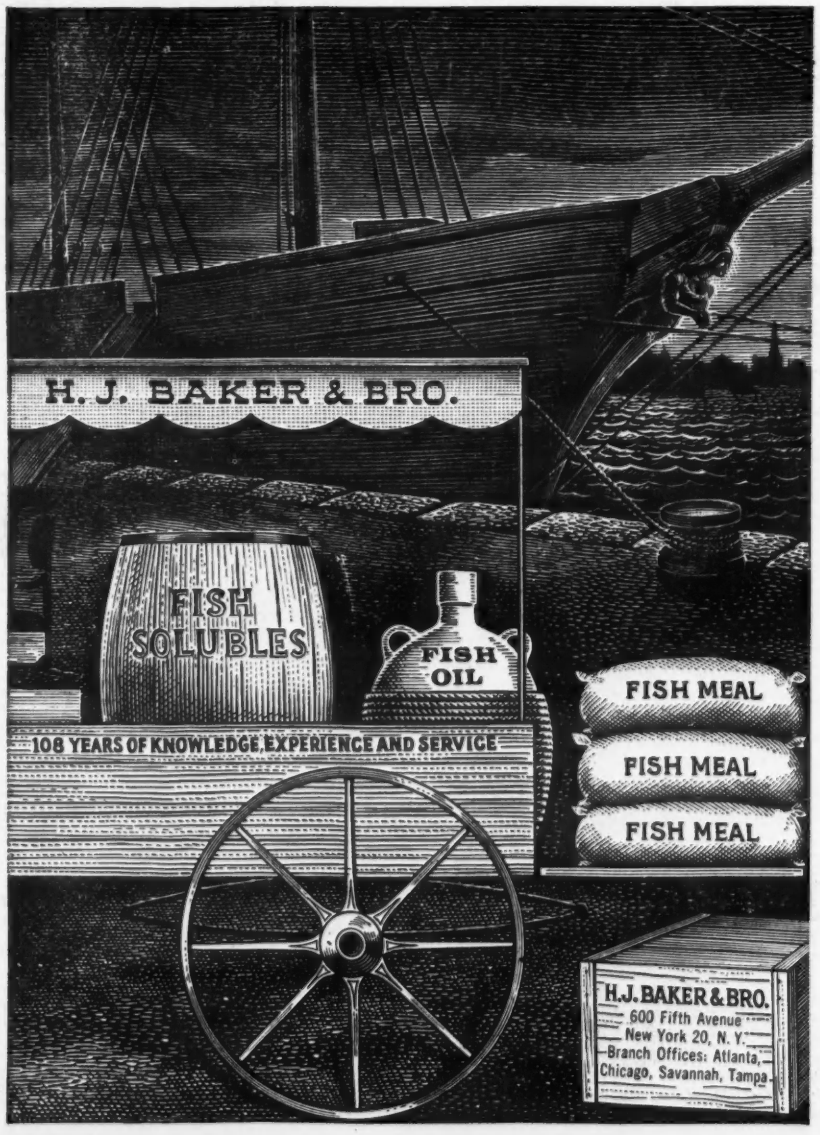

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude, 4,758,630 pounds and refined, 1,346,340 pounds.

Soybeans crushed in April totaled 31,477,000 bushels, a single month record. This compared with 30,850,000 in March and 27,327,000 in April 1957. Crushings for the first seven months of this season amounted to 206,248,000 bushels against 192,781,000 for the same period last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 23, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	1	11.12	11.12	10.85@10.90
Dec.	2	11.00	10.77	10.69@10.74

Total sales, 3 contracts.

Tung—Fair demand was noted for immediate delivery. Tankcars on spot were available at 21½c. per pound, New York, spot and for June forward delivery. Drums ranged from 23c. to 23½c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Price trend was upwards, market advancing to $1.01 to $1.06 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was weak and shipments declined sharply to $181 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was spotty, with buyers and sellers ⅛c. apart. Offers were light. Choice white grease ranged from 8¾c. to 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow 7½c. to 7⅝c., same basis.

Lard—This market remained steady. Cash lard was quoted at 12.65c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved demand for dealers account created a firmer tone. Trading took place at ⅛c. higher for export. Consumer interest was limited at ⅛c. below sellers ideas. Offerings were closely held. Bleachable fancy ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound. tankcars, delivered; prime, 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7¾c. to 7⅞c. and No. 1 7½c. to 7⅝c. same basis. Guaranteed fancy in drums was held at 9½c., f.a.s. and 8¾c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal — Market remained unchanged and steady due to limited production.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed meal was only modest, but enough to maintain firm prices in view of the limiteed production. Interest in deferred coverage was virtually nil, mixers following conservative buying policy. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at heavy rate. Extracted linseeed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal was 50c. higher for immediate delivery at $57 for balance of May. June meal was unchanged at $56.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	9,060,000	6,720,000
Since Sept. 1	509,460,000	492,760,000

Soybean Meal—Demand was limited but most of May production was well sold up and prices showed some recovery from lows. Nearby delivery meal was $1 lower, June down 50c. Several plants were shut down and no supplies were pressing. Eastern demand increased slightly.Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $54 to $54.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for May delivery and $53 to $53.50 for June.

Waxes, Vegetable

The Brazilian government changed the cruzerio rate on exports of carnauba wax from 55 cruzerios to the dollar to 67 cruzerios. However, this did not reduce the floor price on shipments. Offers of all grades were maintained at unchanged levels. Consuming demand for carnauba continued restricted to actual needs. All grades on spot were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Crude beeswax was easier and African was lower at 57c. to 58c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Refined beeswax was in slow demand and quotably unchanged. Demand for other vegetable waxes was spotty and quotations were without change. Candelilla was was well held on spot, despite light trading.

UNGERER TREASURER: Frank F. Dittrich, elevated from controller to treasurer by Ungerer & Co., New York.

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Chemical Expansion Is Possible Many Ways

—*Continued from page 3*

member that cheap elements rarely result in a valuable compound," said Mr. Hart.

"Also remember that management is a key characteristic of any such elements. There are a lot of others, to mention a few: traditional practices in production, sales, research, etc. on both sides. Salary, retirement, vacation policy, stock option policy, location of plants, anti-trust conditions, reputation, consumers' satisfaction, legal situations and hundreds of others also on both sides."

Expansion by acquiston or merger, in order to be successful, must have a definite objective, Mr. Hart went on.

"Also, acquisitions should only be made with full knowledge of the inevitable pitfalls and disadvantages. Finally, experience dictates that growth by acquisition and merger requires experience and skill. It is then only a supplement to internal development," Mr. Hart added.

He concluded thus:

"There is no denying the quick rewards to be realized by successful acquisition and merger when practiced by those with money, know-how, a strong absorptive ability and plenty of patience and tact. It is the high road to quick industrial glory but it is a rocky one, unpaved and unposted and suitable for use only by the strong who are blessed with plenty of fortitude."

'Know-How Embraces Operating Data'

"Know-how embraces operating data, based on actual experience in the practice of a chemical process, and it can be a very valuable thing indeed," Mr. Brown told the group.

"Obviously, know-how will vary widely in its comprehensiveness. It can extend no further than the data accumulated in very small bench-scale experimentation, or it may derive from extensive operating experience on pilot plant or semi-works scale.

"It is most valuable, and most expensive to acquire, when it comprises not only the fundamental mechanics of the process but engineering design and operating data based on a successfully operating commercial plant.

"Know-how, whether of domestic or foreign origin, is purchased from outside sources by a manufacturing company for two prime reasons:

- "To save money, since the purchase price for know-how is almost always less than the original cost of the research, development and operating trials upon which it is based.
- "To gain an advantage in time, and to establish a sound commercial position in the field before the potential profits are watered down by widespread competition."

Where to Get Know-How

Speaking on where know-how can be obtained from foreign sources, Mr. Brown said:

"The first and most obvious source of know-how abroad is a manufacturing company which is in commercial operation on the process or product which is of immediate interest. Such companies are much more readily inclined than domestic companies to grant licenses and sell know-how in the US because the conflict of interests due to competition in overlapping market areas is greatly diminished by geographical separation."

Turning to another source, Mr. Brown added:

"Universities and research institutes are also possible sources of know-how abroad.

"In universities process development, except in rare instances, is usually not carried beyond the smallest bench-scale experimentation, which hardly qualifies as know-how in the broad sense of our subject. Industrial application of a process obtained from a university will almost always require very extensive additional development work by the purchaser. However, it can be said that most of the work performed in universities is not sponsored by commercial companies, and is therefore readily available for acquisition by all comers."

Engineering Company a Source

A third source, Mr. Brown said, is the engineering company established abroad.

"In the course of their work abroad," he observed, "our engineering companies have made widespread contacts in the chemical industrial communities throughout the free world, and numerous chemical processes of foreign origin are available through them as exclusive or non-exclusive agents of the originating companies for specific processes."

Dr. Davidson, talking on expansion from within, outlined the early years and the development of his company's division, Union Carbide Chemicals Company.

He commented on the financial backing and "sympathetic encouragement" the parent company gave to the division at first and added:

"The bread then cast upon the waters came back many fold and the Union Carbide Chemicals Company now is very happy to be able to contribute to the upkeep of the old "Homestead" that so carefully sheltered and nurtured the irrepressible chemical brat of the 1920's."

The Joint Venture

Expounding the joint venture approach, Mr. Morse said, "When such a procedure is properly employed in terms of real mutuality of interest, with appropriate organization and management, profitable opportunities for growth are often made available to companies which might not effectively enter a new field of endeavor."

Enjay Names Sales Manager

Enjay Company, New York, has appointed Gavin A. Taylor manager of export sales for Europe. Mr. Taylor had served as assistant manager of the Enjay Company's Butyl Division since 1956.

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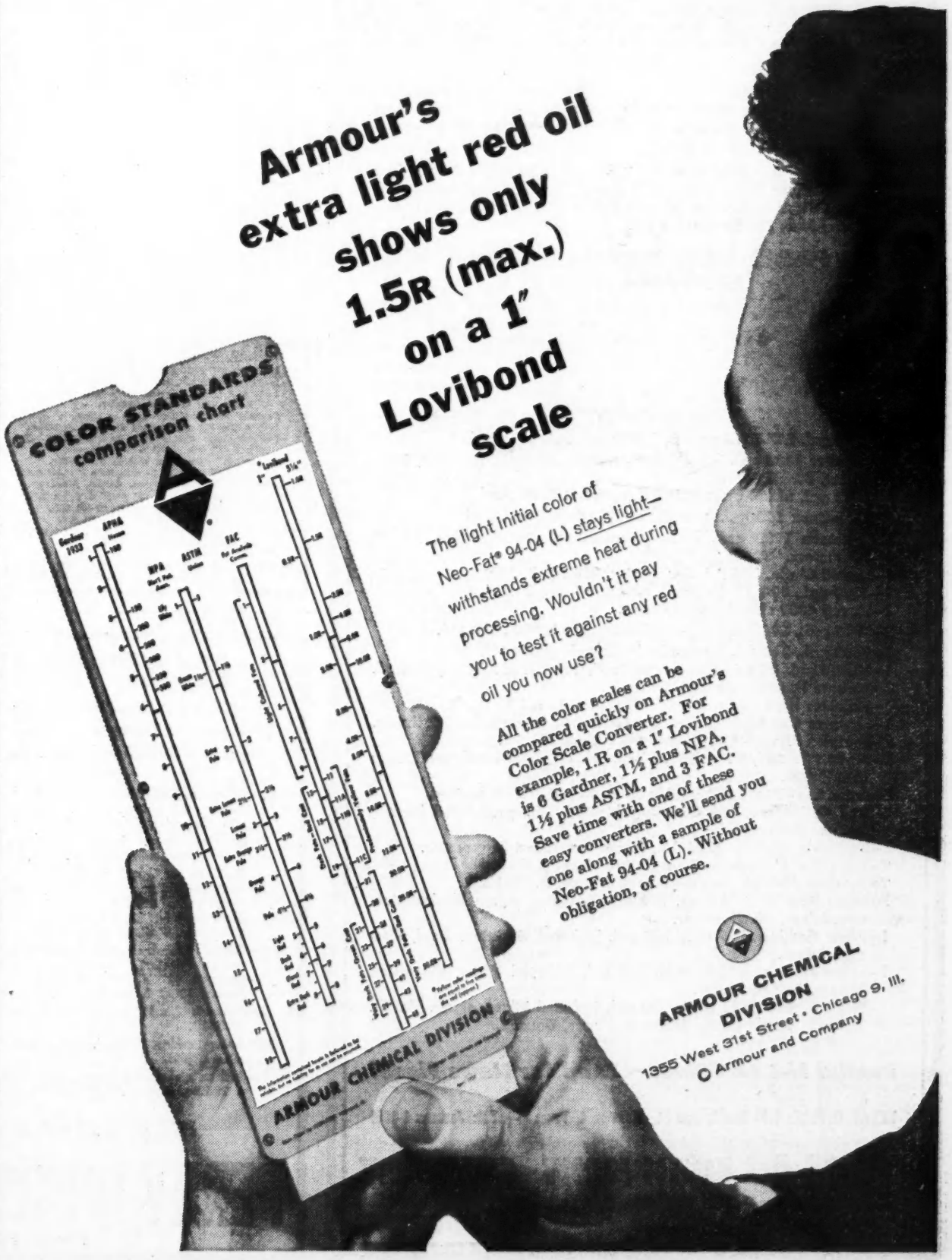
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ZINC OXIDE PLANT: Steel Building, 220' x 49' x 50' high; Waste Heat Boilers; Traylor 10' x 120' Rot. Kiln; 48" x 24" Roll Crushers; 10 section Cottrell Precipitators; Screw Feeder; Air Compressors; Tanks; Hoppers; Bins; Motors; Drives etc.

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3—3500 gal. 347 S.S. Reactors, 150# internal, 55# jacket.
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1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
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2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP XP motors.
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2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
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1—20,000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8", Unused.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 24 sq. ft.
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1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
2—Sharples PN14 & PY14 Super-D-Canters, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous centrifuges.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
1—Buflovak, 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporator.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
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BAG PACKERS—St. Regis 100 LS (unused)—105 FV single spout—25/50/100# bags.

FEEDERS—Syntron, F11—F21—F22—F33—Jeffrey 2A w/ rectifiers.

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EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" Heresite Susp: 40" Rubber Covered.
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Oliver 5'3" x 6' Rubber Lined Precoat.
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6' x 29' Bubble Cap Column S.S. 347.
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2,000# Ribbon Blender m.d.
14" x 30" Day 3-Roll High Speed.
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1—Stokes Model 59 DS steel rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

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1—Niagara stainless steel filter, Model 510-28.

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1—32 x 52" Buflovak double drum dryer.

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1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 20 shelf Dryer 59" x 78".
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5—Filter Presses 24" and 30".
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 2 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6-30 gals.
1—Ross 50 gal. Pony Mixer.
1—Stokes 22 gal. S.S. Gran. Mixer.
1—B. P. Mixer 100 gal. Jack., D. A.
2—Day #71 Roball Sifters, S.S.
1—72" S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes R and T Tablet Presses.
4—Stokes Rotary Presses DD-2, DS3 and DDS2.
8—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1,200 gals.
1—Pf. 25 gal. S.S. Reactor.

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4702 B2—J. H. Day Lab. Size Double Arm Mixer; 9" x 5½" x 8½" motorized.
4551 S8—J. H. Day Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Z Armed Mixer; 18" x 18" x 20" Bowl; motorized.
4689—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel 100 Gal. Size 15 Dbl. Arm Jacketed Shredder Type Mixer; Vacuum Cover; 75 H.P.
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends.
4472 G1—Baker Perkins Size 15 Model JIM 100 Gal. Jacketed Mixer with Hydraulic Tilt.
4742—Baker Perkins Size 16 UUMM Double Arm Dispersion Type Mixer 240 gal. holding; 150 gal. working; Compression Cover; Hydraulic Tilt.
4271 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; 200 Gal.
4409 D—8 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 300 gal. working; Size 18 with Hydraulic Tilt; 30 H.P. motors.
4343 D—7 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers Sigma Double Arms; Size 17; 200 gal. working with 30 H.P. motors.
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 Gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; Motorized XPL.
3668-H1—Lancaster Model EAG 3; diameter 45½"; 5½ cu. ft.
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20" x 22" x 28".
4499 F1—J. H. Day Clipper Emulsifier No. 5; Gal. Jacketed; 21" x 30" x 24".
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 18' long; center discharge.
3538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24" x 32" x 94" motorized with 5 H.P. motor.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24" x 12' long.
3893—Readco Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 210 gal.; 30" x 33" x 68".
4727—J. H. Day Size E 81" x 30" x 33" Double Ribbon Blender; 280 gal. Stay-Bolted Jacket; 10 H.P. motor.
4514 S2—Stainless Steel Tumbling Batch Mixer; 17 cu. ft.; 42" x 14" cones; motorized 3 H.P.
4305 P3—Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer installation; fully Jacketed 250 PSI; Type 316 Stainless.
4676—Sturtevent No. 10 Tumbling Batch Blender; 300 cu. ft. 10' Diameter x 9' long.

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4424 H1—Abbe 42 Gal. Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 21" x 26".
3826—Patterson Pebble Mill; 24" x 36" with 2 H.P. motor.
4347 B2—Abe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 36" x 42".
3745C—Two Paterson Buhrstone Line Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 8' complete.
3443—International 8' x 8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 H.P. Gearmotors.
4682 D4-S—2 Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills Model DJ 54" x 42"; Vacuum.
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3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12" x 48" requires 150.
4147 C3-6—Four Gates Tube Mills; 5' x 22'.
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4082 A1—Mikro Pulverizer Model 2 SI Bronze Chamber.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15" x 24".
4472 G2—Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7; Stainless Steel; with 20 H.P. hi speed.
4670 C2—Mikro Atomizer No. 5; Stainless Lined; Motorized.
4671 S1—Mikro Atomizer No. 4; Stainless Lined with Dust Collector.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25" x 14"; requires 60 H.P.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36" x 18"; requires 60 H.P.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18" x 48" requires 60 H.P.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 Chamber 8" x 16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12" 40"; requires 40 H.P.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 Chamber 12" x 18" with 25 H.P. motor.
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3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 H.P. motors.
3126—American Ring Roll Crusher; 30" x 33" throat; 50 H.P.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9" x 18" with accessories.
4041 P48—Raymond No. 0000 Automatic Pulverizer cooling Jacket; 5 H.P. motor.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
4714 A1—Raymond No. 40 Imp. Mill; 50 H.P. with Dust Collector.
4066G—Raymond No. 47 Imp. Mills; 50 H.P. motor.

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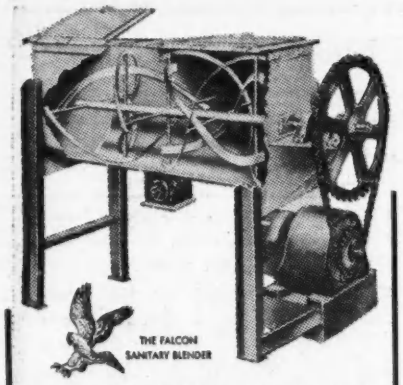

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1—Burt 8 oz.-#10 adjustable Labeler

MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT Inc.
123 TOWNSEND STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7

CSMA Is Offered Some Nuggets at Meeting

—Continued from page 5

should make even greater efforts to educate users to read labels. That is what the meeting heard from A. C. Miller, Arnold Mallis and W. C. Easterlin, of Gulf Research & Development Company.

Paul F. Klens, of Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, told the group that paint manufacturers and consumers have shown much interest in antimicrobial compounds which will impart to paint films a "cidal" or killing action on microorganisms alighting on the surface.

This is an effect, Mr. Klens explained, which is intended to go beyond the usual "static" action of many paint treatments which merely inhibit growth of fungi and bacteria without killing those microorganisms on the surface.

"Chlorothene" Advantages Cited

Arthur E. Schober, of Dow Chemical Company, listed the advantages of using "Chlorothene" as a vapor pressure depressant in aerosol hair spray formulations. "Chlorothene" is Dow's tradename for 1, 1, 1, inhibited trichlorethane.

Outdoor enthusiasts are assured a plentiful supply of what the Department of Agriculture is reported to have called "the best all-purpose insect repellent so far developed," said Henry F. Pierce, of Hercules Powder Company. His concern is a supplier of "meta-Delphene" repellent. Chemically the material is diethyltoluamide.

Most manufacturers and major marketers of automotive chemicals are not constructively selling their products, warned John O'Dea, of Shell Oil Company.

"For the most part, marketers of automotive chemicals are among the world's worst salesmen," said Mr. O'Dea. He commented that the industry is not beaming its sales to the ultimate consumer.

D. W. Michener, economist for the Chase Manhattan Bank, had encouraging words for the drug industry. He observed that the decline in business has been largely in the area of plant and equipment expansion, steel and automobile production, inventories and foreign trade.

He said such industries as electric power, food, beverages and drugs are among those showing little change.

Toxicity Problems From Accidents

Dr. Mitchell R. Zavon, of the University of Cincinnati, told the group most of the toxicity problems arising from the use of household insecticides have resulted from accidental ingestion.

"With greater attention to labeling and packaging, the hazard from household insecticides will be reduced even below its present low level," Dr. Zavon said.

C. E. Stevens and J. M. Cloney, of Antara Chemicals Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, presented a paper on amide sulfonates, in which they traced the history of the materials since they were produced in the United States twenty-six years ago.

The following served as division chairmen during the meeting:

Aerosol—E. J. McKernan, Sequist Manufacturing Company; automotive, A. James Coulter, Gulf Oil Corporation; disinfectant and sanitizer, Irving Gaines, Onyx Oil & Chemical Company; insecticide, John A. Rodda, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; soaps, detergents and sanitary chemical products, W. S. Jessop, U.S. Sanitary Specialties Corporation, and waxes and floor finishes, C. S. Kimball, Foster D. Snell, Inc.

Carlisle V.P. Appointed

Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., Reading, Ohio, has appointed Ralph S. Binns vice-president. In 1957 Mr. Binns was named to the post of general manager of the Advance Solvents & Chemical division of of Carlisle. He will continue in that position; making his headquarters at the Advance plan in New Brunswick, N. J.

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Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company..... 44
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division 38
American Firstoline Corporation..... 36
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc.. 27
American International Products Corp..... 48
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 57
Armour Chemical Division, Armour & Company 59
Armour Laboratories, The..... 49
Ashcraft Wilkinson Co..... 38

Baker, H. J., & Bro..... 58
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.....1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 62
Bareco Wax Co. Division Petrolite Corporation 25
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 42
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.....40, 45
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 37
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 51
Blockson Chemical Company..... 36
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc..... 49
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 36
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 51
Brill Equipment Company..... 60
Brode Corporation, The..... 58

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 19, 64
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated.. 37
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 61
Chemical Service Corp..... 62
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 64
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc..... 48
Chemsol, Inc..... 62
Ciba Company, Inc..... 43
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 13, 34
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 1
Concord Chemical Company..... 44
Coupe, Robert A..... 34
Cowles Chemical Company..... 29

Darlington Chemicals, Inc..... 51
Dawe's Laboratories, Inc..... 49
Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp..... 40
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 51
Diehl, William, & Co..... 58
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 33
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc..... 8
Dodge & Olcott, Inc..... 54
Dow Chemical Company, The..36, 39, 40, 43, 47
Dragoco, Inc..... 56
Drum Parts, Inc..... 35
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 38

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc..... 52
Emery Industries, Inc..... 57
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 61
Erie Casein Dryers..... 53
Esso Standard Oil Company..... 41

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 36
Falcon Manufacturing Division, First Machinery Corp..... 62
First Machinery Corp..... 61
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc..... 64
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 55
Food & Drug Research Laboratories..... 38
Freeman, Samuel T., & Co..... 63
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 55

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc..... 49
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 61
General Biochemicals, Inc..... 51
General Equipment & Trading Co..... 62
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 56
Greef, R. W., & Co. 30
Gross, A., & Company..... 58
Gyma Laboratories of America, Inc..... 49

Halby Chemical Co., Inc..... 36
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 58
Harshaw Chemical Co., The.....31, 45
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 60
Heine & Company 16
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co., Inc..... 37
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated.. 39
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 46
Hooker Electrochemical Company..... 35
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 47
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 55

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation..... 54

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company..... 44

Lawler Company..... 60
Lebanon Chemical Co..... 38
Loeb, H., & Son..... 60
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 61

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc..... 62
Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 61
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 55
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 15
Mantrose Corporation, The..... 52
Michigan Chemical Corporation..... 12
Midland Storage, Inc., The..... 59
Montrose Chemical Company 30
Mutual Citrus Products Company..... 23

National Casein..... 53
Neville Chemical Company..... 64
New Jersey Zinc Company, The..... 57

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc..... 56
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Organic Chemicals Division..... 17
Oronite Chemical Company..... 53
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 52

Penick, S. B., & Company..... 48
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp..... 60
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 51
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 11
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation..... 36
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 35
Pitt-Consol Chemical Co..... 44
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 43
Polak's Frutal Works..... 55
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 60
Procter & Gamble Co..... 40
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 40

Rambach Chemical Company..... 62
Raney Catalyst Co..... 40
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 34
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... 18
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation..... 6
Reinhart Chemical Corporation..... 44
Republic Steel Corporation..... 37
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 64
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 51
Robeco Chemicals, Inc..... 64
Ross, Frank B., Company..... 58

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc.. 64
Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical Corporation 45
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 58
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 22
Sussman, Louis, Inc..... 62
Synthetic Products Company..... 52

Thurston & Braidich..... 55
Tri-Sure Closures..... 27

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation..... 1
United Refining & Smelting Co..... 62
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division..... 1
United States Potash Company Division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corp..... 38

Valentine Technical Instrument Corp..... 58
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 54
Viteramerican Corporation..... 49

Webb, R. D., & Co., Inc..... 55
Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc..... 51
Western Condensing Co..... 21
Wolf, Bill, Inc..... 62
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 34

Water Conversion Plan

—Continued from page 4

drive in the senate, by 1980 government experts estimate that the use of water in this country will treble. Surface and underground sources of fresh, sweet, or potable water in many areas of the country are already being taxed to capacity to meet daily needs of a population that is increasing at the rate of 3 million persons annually, he added.

"In 1952 congress established a saline water program in the Department of the Interior for research and pilot plant development," the senator recalled. "There is no question but that sea water can be desalted or that brackish water can be demineralized.

"The problem has been to demonstrate, on a full-scale basis, the best methods by which results can be achieved at economical costs. So far only very minor pilot plant operations have been undertaken, either by the government or private industry.

"In the opinion of the committee the approach has been inadequate and ineffectual toward reaching promptly the goal that time is making an urgent necessity. Five, ten, or fifteen years are all too short a time in which to reach the goal."

Far Beyond Administration Ideas

The program envisioned by the house and senate bills go far beyond anything favored by the administration at this time. In statements to the congressional committees, officials of the Interior department have taken the position that there are still "too many bugs" in the desalting systems proposed to warrant going on to commercial-size operations. They favor more research on a somewhat larger scale than present.

The bill reported to the senate places the responsibility for accelerating the saline water program on the Secretary of the Interior. In brief the authorization in the legislation sets forth these objectives with an appropriation of $10 million:

Construction and operation of (1) not less than three plants which shall be designed for the conversion of sea water, and each of two plants so designed to have a capacity of not less than one millon gallons per day; (2) not less than two plants designed for the treatment of brackish water and at least one of the plants to have a capacity of at least 250,000 gallons per day.

Plants on Both Coasts

One of the one million-gallons-per-day desalting plants operating on sea water is to be located on the west coast and the other on the east coast. The two plants to convert brackish water are to be located in the northern Great Plains area and the arid area of the southwest.

A third sea-water plant is to be located in the Virgin Islands to provide both potable water and additional electric power.

Proponents of the legislation plan to seek senate action at the earliest opportune time.

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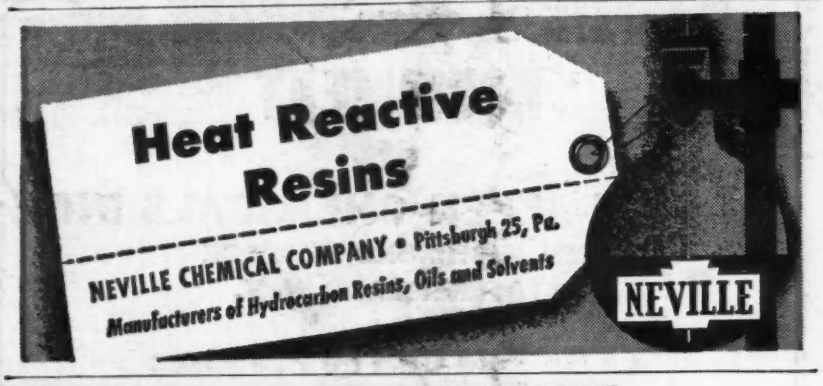
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